

Tories pledge treatment 'guarantee'

New deal for patients on waiting lists

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

PATIENTS who have waited more than 18 months for operations are expected to receive a guarantee that they will be treated within three months, as part of the government's citizens' charter to be unveiled at the end of this month.

Shorter waiting lists and improved "patient participation" are priorities for the health section of the charter, although ministers have not yet agreed how this can best be achieved with limited finances.

A proposal to give patients vouchers for private treatment if they have been waiting for a long time has been dropped as a result of pressure from the Treasury.

Ministers are now confident that the charter will be published before its original deadline, after John Major intervened in some inter-departmental disputes during the past fortnight. Several secretaries of state are understood to have been told to step up their contributions in the drive to revolutionise standards in the public sector. The

government is expected to launch further guidance tomorrow to ensure that districts take urgent steps to reduce their waiting lists.

Ministers argued that the Exchequer could not sign a blank cheque for hundreds of thousands of patients who might become eligible under the voucher scheme. Fears were also voiced that the proposals might encourage doctors and managers to fiddle the system by delaying treatment to get extra government cash.

The prime minister is understood to favour the scheme adopted in the Mersey region, where patients who have waited for 18 months or longer are guaranteed treatment within three months. If no bed can be found in local hospitals or where districts or GP fund holders have contracts, the region will pay for treatment in any hospital, whether it is part of the National Health Service or in the private sector.

The government is still considering adapting the Mersey scheme so that a range of time guarantees are set nationally for different operations. The Treasury says this would mean that the cost would be met within NHS resources through contingency reserves held at regional level.

The latest figures released by the health department show that more than 160,000 people in England have been waiting for more than a year for operations, and 40,000 people have had to wait for more than two years.

The Mersey region has still not paid for a single extra operation. The scheme was set up in May to speed up the treatment for 418 people who had been waiting for more than 18 months. The region said yesterday that 192 patients had now been treated and the remaining 226 had been told that they would receive their operations before the end of the month. Further patients have been added to the 18-month waiting list in Mersey since the

scheme began and these will receive priority treatment.

Action to improve public information in the health service will also be spelt out in the charter. A working party chaired by Brian Edwards, regional general manager in Trent, has been helping to draw up proposals. These include more information on doctors' noticeboards and telephone "hot lines", so that patients can find out about drugs they have just been prescribed or where they can get quicker treatment.

Standard information for patients about various clinical procedures might also be provided. Where possible, patients would be given choices about the extent of pain control used and the timing of discharge from hospital.

As ministers were finalising the details of the health section of the citizens' charter, a newspaper advertisement opposing health service reforms sparked off a dispute between hospital consultants and William Waldegrave, the health secretary, yesterday.

The advertisement in the *Observer* carried the endorsements of more than 600 hospital consultants and was placed by the NHS Support Federation, a coalition of 127 pressure groups set up to "promote and protect the NHS" and oppose the health service market.

Mr Waldegrave accused the consultants of "scaremongering" and claimed that the campaign against the reforms was now losing momentum. Professor Harry Keen, the federation's chairman, in turn accused Mr Waldegrave of "offensive and cavalier" dismissal of public concern.

The advertisement calls on Mr Waldegrave to halt the introduction of further health service trusts and fundholding practices, "which are breaking up the NHS and creating a two-tier service". It also urges him "to enter immediately into constructive consultation with all parties".

Teaching boost, page 4

Saddam delivers new nuclear list

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IRAQ delivered a fresh list of its nuclear facilities to UN inspectors yesterday, following a warning from the United Nations and threats of renewed military action by the United States.

It was not clear whether the new list met the demands under the UN ceasefire resolution which ended the Gulf war, sources close to the UN team said in Baghdad. These require Iraq to disclose all its nuclear materials and equipment, and co-operate in the destruction of anything connected to a nuclear weapons programme.

The possible use of force against Iraq was supported by France yesterday following a meeting between President Mitterrand and President Bush. At a Bastille Day press conference in Rambouillet,

near Paris, the two leaders emphasised their readiness to renew military action if President Saddam Hussein refuses to destroy all Iraq's potential for waging nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

Continued persecution of the Iraqi Kurdish population would also make military reaction "likely", Baghdad was warned in unequivocal terms as Mr Mitterrand made clear his backing for the tough line from Washington. Reiterating the same theme during his traditional address to the nation after the Bastille Day military parade along the Champs Elysees had celebrated victory in the Gulf war, Mr Mitterrand effectively committed France to total support.

Continued on page 20, col 8

Kards block troops, page 11

In Moscow, a little corner forever Anglican

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

YESTERDAY, for the first time in more than 70 years, the familiar strains of *All people that on earth do dwell* drifted through the dusty summer air from 9 Stankevich Street, better known as St Andrew's Church, Moscow. The chaplain, the Rev Tyler Strand, and his congregation of more than 100 were celebrating the first Anglican eucharist in a Moscow church since the deportation of the British community to Finland in the spring of 1920.

Stankevich Street winds through a quiet, if dilapidated, quarter of old Moscow. The visitor hardly needs directions to find No 9: amid the warren of low, yellow stucco terraces, St Andrew's is a square, towered late-Victorian church with adjacent rec-

tory that would be more at home in an English industrial town.

Since 1964, the building has been occupied as a studio by the Soviet state record company Melodiya. The arrangement from now until Christmas is a delicate timeshare. The building keeps its recording function but for one Sunday a month it will become St Andrew's again. What is more, in these days when Soviet enterprises are out for every pound and dollar they can grasp, ecclesiastical use of the building is free.

Mr Strand said that the arrangement was offered by Melodiya, whose chairman attended yesterday's service with representatives of the Russian Orthodox patriarchate, Moscow city council and Soviet television, but there was an impression of a sensitive diplomatic bargain about which the

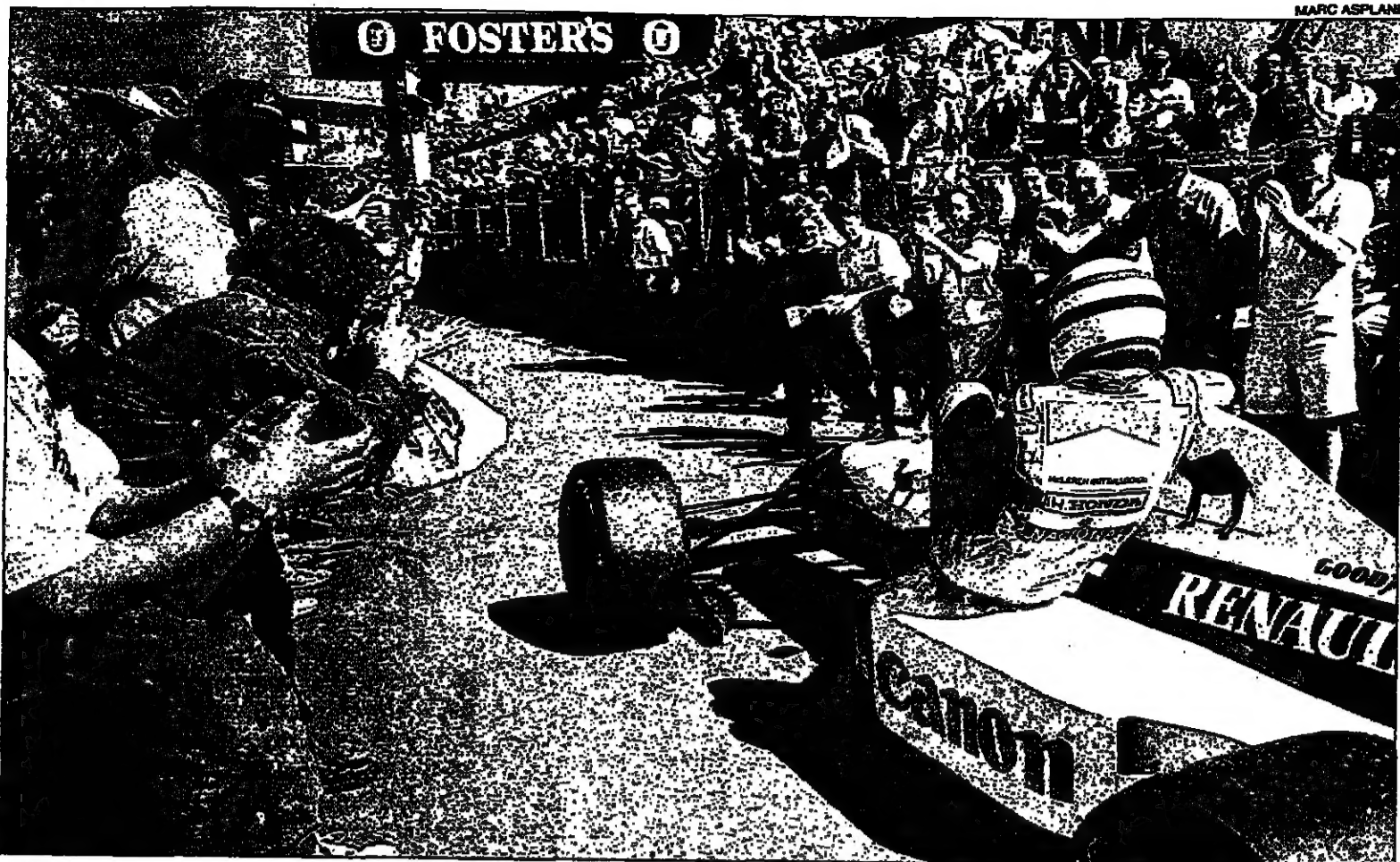
less said the better, until something more permanent was established. Eventually, of course, the Anglicans would dearly like their church back, but they are too polite, too cautious, perhaps too experienced in the vicissitudes of Moscow life, to say so.

Inside, the church appears little changed over its 70 years of non-ecclesiastical use. The delicate light fittings and wood panelling seem original, but makeshift screens conceal the original altar and the back of the nave is cluttered with the paraphernalia of rock music and jazz. Pews at the back were occupied by a double bass, drums and a couple of large xylophones.

Yesterday's service had no use for the accoutrements of the recording studio or the rock liturgy. It was all very Church of England in the best

sense. There was much enthusiastic making-do, a lot of the 1662 prayer book, which everyone appeared to know, and a little of its modern English rendition, which everyone got wrong.

One of the embassy's young woman diplomats, wearing a graceful straw hat, played the hymns on a grand piano. We prayed for "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, president of this country" before we prayed for "Elizabeth, our Queen". The dress code was correct in the extreme. Not one of the congregation would have disgraced the shires. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a cordial message and there was orange juice and sherry afterwards. The next service is on August 18th and, perhaps as a token of the new life at St Andrew's, it will incorporate two baptisms.



Hitching a ride: Ayrton Senna catching a lift back to the pits with Britain's Nigel Mansell after the British grand prix at Silverstone yesterday. The Brazilian's car stalled on the final lap. Mansell won the race, the 18th of his career, after leading almost all the way. Mansell's triumph, pages 35-6

Airlines face legal action on 'refugees'

Airlines which have not paid fines for bringing passengers without correct papers into Britain may be sued, reports Quentin Gwydy

The Home Office is threatening a legal showdown with airlines and shipping firms over £14.5 million of unpaid fines for bringing passengers into Britain with incorrect travel documents. Government lawyers have prepared cases against several prominent airlines.

Ministers believe that suing an airline in a test case may now be the only way of speeding up payment of the fines, which are deeply resented by carriers. The department also knows that the backlog could worsen greatly after the autumn, when the fines will double to £2,000 a passenger.

Since the fines were introduced in March 1987, airlines and shipping companies have been fined a total of £30.3 million. By mid-June, the latest date for which figures are available, only £13.4 million had been paid and £2.3 million had been waived. Most of the fines have fallen on airlines and apply to passengers who have sought asylum.

The airlines accept that they have often dragged their feet over paying the fines, but they believe the 1987 act was fundamentally misconceived and has been applied with a harsh inflexibility. They have now launched a campaign to oppose the planned doubling of the fine level and to persuade immigration officials to enforce the rules more sensitively.

The Board of Airline Representatives in the UK (Baruk), to which 85 airlines subscribe, has told Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, that the plan to double the fines is "shabby recompense" for all the efforts that airlines have made in

Gorbachev facing frosty G7 answer to aid plea

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

PRESIDENT Gorbachev can expect a frosty response to his appeal for economic aid for the Soviet Union when he arrives in London on Wednesday to meet the heads of the seven leading industrialised nations.

Delegates arriving yesterday for the G7 summit were unimpressed by the Soviet leader's request and some were clearly irritated by his readiness to upstage their own deliberations.

John Major, as summit host, made it plain that he thought the Soviet proposals were weak on the issue of privatisation and senior British sources said a far more emphatic basic plan for the Soviet economy was needed. They said that they were "very downbeat" about the latest Gorbachev offering, and American sources dismissed

the 23-page letter as "windy". Summit officials have been asked not to release details of the Soviet request and British and Japanese spokesmen gave little away after the prime minister and Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, spent much of their first meeting discussing the details of the request.

Mr Major also met Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, yesterday morning. Mr Mulroney said afterwards that he doubted whether the summit would be able to respond to Mr Gorbachev's "very complicated" package. "I do not believe that you will see either miracles or blank cheques from this summit," he said.

Mr Mulroney said that some of those around the G7 table would be asking: "If your economy is in such great difficulty, as it is, why will you persist in spending such vast amounts of money in refurbishing your military?" Mr Major said that was the "key question" to which Mr Gorbachev had to respond at the summit.

The British prime minister said that the latest Soviet document was clearly built on the Pavlov plan, drawn up by the Soviet prime minister. Britain has already dismissed that document as a timid effort not moving away sufficiently from a planned economy. Mr Major also raised a number of practical concerns. Could it and would it be

carried out? Could the plans be implemented by the Soviet Union at the centre or would they need the active co-operation of the republics? Would that co-operation be forthcoming?

The prime minister said that a detailed analysis of the Soviet plan was needed before the heads of state and government could give their response to Mr Gorbachev.

The document is understood to call for Western investment for help in stabilising the Soviet currency when the rouble is made convertible and for the relaxation of Western export bans on high technology products as Soviet military manufacturing facilities are switched to peaceful production.

British officials indicated yesterday that such questions would not even be considered until leading questions about the Gorbachev document had been answered.

Summit reports, pages 6, 7
Diary, page 14
Soviet bargain, page 14
Leading article, page 15
Letters, page 15

Gloom as arms talks collapse

From PETER STOTHARD US EDITOR IN WASHINGTON

PROSPECTS for a super-power summit this summer faded yesterday after arms control talks in Washington ended without agreement.

A White House spokesman said that an unexpected fourth day of talks between James Baker, the American Secretary of State, and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the Soviet foreign minister, had produced "no deal" on outstanding issues of the strategic arms reduction treaty (Start).

Earlier, President Bush had said that the negotiators were "very close" to the end of their nine-year journey but there were "two or three important issues that still needed to be finalised". Without the Start treaty, which would reduce nuclear arsenals by 30 per cent and give both sides rights to ensure compliance, America will not agree to a summit. Mr Baker had delayed his departure for London yesterday to lead what appeared a potential breakthrough.

Arms race, page 6



Gorbachev: plea fails to impress summit delegates

CBI says charges will push up bank profits

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BANKS are set for a sharp rise in profits, largely because of the much higher charges they have been making to companies during the recession, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

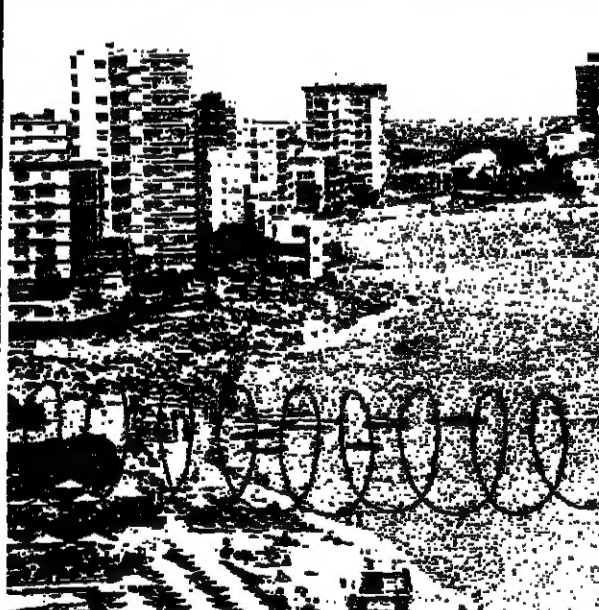
Britain's banks were sharply criticised when small businesses complained bitterly they were being charged well over base rate for loans and other services. The criticism grew so strong that the government was forced to call the banks in for an enquiry, which

eventually cleared the banks of a price-fixing cartel.

But in a survey published today, the CBI and Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the management consultant, say the combination of increasing margins, the amount they charge on top of the cost of their services, with less US competition and falling job numbers means the banks are building large profits for when the recession ends.

Banks' bonanza, page 21

IN PURSUIT OF JUSTICE



A ghost town with it's 50,000 citizens missing... No "safe haven" for the phantom town painfully viewed from the edge of the British Bases... But a mile too far to touch.

We applaud the efforts of the British Government and the British people in enforcing the implementation of the UN resolutions on Kuwait.

The same great effort is needed to enforce the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Turkish Troops from Cyprus and the restoration of human rights to its people. Turkey has ignored these demands and continues to occupy 40% of Cyprus - 17 years after its brutal invasion in July 1974.

We the people of Famagusta, on behalf of the 200,000 refugees from Cyprus, plead with the British people to help restore the occupied land - including our deserted town - to their rightful owners.

The pursuit of a New World Order is called into question if aggression is tolerated by the aggressor's allies. WHO will enforce the UN resolutions in the case of Cyprus?

TODAY IN THE TIMES

WORRIES
What do teenagers do when they're left alone... and their parents are on holiday - and could it be any worse than taking them along? Page 12

CHALLENGES
Just when you thought politics made sense... Bernard Levin says, the Communist Party of Great Britain is back Page 14

LEARNING
David Paskall, chairman of the National Curriculum Council, outlines his plans for educating the children of Britain Page 28

RECORD MOVE
Liverpool created a British transfer record when they paid Derby County £2.9 million for Welsh forward Dean Saunders, who signed a four-year contract Page 35

MEMORY MAKERS
Tina Turner is one of the subjects to be aired at an international memory conference which starts at Lancaster university today Page 4

Arts 13, 18
Births, marriages, deaths 16, 17
Business 21-26
Classified 17, 27-29
Court & social 16
Crosswords 17, 20
Education 28, 29
Law Report 24
Leading articles 15
Letters 15, 33
Life and Times 12
Obituaries 16
Sport 30-36
TV & radio 19
Weather 20

Degrees from Edinburgh and Cambridge universities are published today Page 27. In the coming weeks *The Times* will publish degrees from all British universities and polytechnics.

Baker pressed to refer Silcott case after police notes tested



Silcott in unflattering police-file pose

By QUENTIN COWDREY
HOME AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Baker, the home secretary, was under pressure yesterday to reopen the case against Winston Silcott, convicted of murder in the Broadwater Farm riot, on the basis of new scientific tests said to cast doubt on Silcott's confession to police.

It emerged yesterday that the original record of the key police interview with Silcott has been examined, with the consent of the Crown Prosecution Service and the Metropolitan Police, by an independent scientist. According to Silcott's lawyers, the tests show that the

notes were almost certainly tampered with. The lawyers, led by Anthony Scrivenor, QC, chairman of the Bar Council, are now urging Mr Baker to refer the case back to the Court of Appeal. They have handed a dossier of evidence, endorsing their claims, to the Home Office.

Silcott, aged 32, was jailed for life, along with Engin Raghip and Mark Braithwaite, for murdering Pc Keith Blacklock during the 1985 riot at the Broadwater Farm council estate, in Tottenham, north London.

No forensic or witness evidence was offered by the prosecution in Silcott's case. His conviction was based solely on a confession said to

be unambiguous by the Crown, although nowhere in the statement did Silcott actually say that he attacked the policeman. Silcott did not sign the notes.

The notes have now been subjected to Electrostatic Deposition Analysis (Eda), a technique that has led to the collapse of several cases involving the discredited West Midlands serious crime squad and the quashing of the convictions of the Guildford Four and Birmingham Six.

The scientist who conducted the examination concluded that Silcott's words were almost certainly not taken down in the way police claimed. At the trial, Chief

Supt Graham Melvin, who led the investigation of the murder, said that the notes were a complete and contemporaneous record.

Silcott had a previous conviction for murder, but this was not disclosed to the jury during the trial, at the Central Criminal Court. Silcott had been on bail at the time of the Tottenham riot.

In December 1988, Silcott, Raghip and Braithwaite were refused leave to appeal against their convictions. Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said that Silcott's conviction was based on a "solid foundation of evidence" and that there was no need for the prosecution to reply to defence submissions.

Last December, Mr Baker referred Raghip's case to the appeal court. Defence lawyers claimed that Raghip, aged 25, was too mentally immature and suggestible to have given reliable evidence. Mr Baker is also considering new evidence said to undermine the reliability of Braithwaite's confession.

The Tottenham Three Campaign, which has been pressing for the release of the three convicted murderers, said that the new forensic tests had demolished the Crown's case against Silcott.

"Incriminating replies to questions in the final interview, the only evidence against Silcott, were shown by the tests to have been

added after the original record was made," the campaign said in a statement. The group urged Mr Baker to refer the Silcott and Braithwaite cases to the appeal court.

Last year, a police disciplinary treatment reprimanded Mr Melvin over his treatment of a juvenile suspect in the Blacklock case. He is appealing against this.

The Labour peer Lord Gifford, QC, who led an investigation funded by Harrogate council into the riot, said of the Silcott case: "There is very clear evidence that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice."

Leading article, page 15



Silcott: a more genial image of a convicted killer

Precise valuation of homes ruled out under council tax

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government has decided not to put precise values on properties for the purpose of calculating council tax bills. Instead, householders will simply be told into which of the seven council tax bands their homes have been put.

The decision is disclosed in a confidential environment department document leaked to Labour's local government spokesman, David Blunkett, a copy of which has been seen by *The Times*. The paper, headed "In confidence", was prepared as guidance for the council tax technical sub-group, a committee of civil

servants set up to oversee the introduction of the new tax, which will replace the community charge in April 1993.

Senior sources said yesterday that the decision not to give precise values to individual properties had been taken to simplify and speed up the valuation process. Values would not be asked to put a figure on a home but simply to allocate it to a band. Estate agents and surveyors would be invited to tender for valuation contracts covering packages of 10,000 properties. The document says: "Properties will be banded according to the price

at which the property might reasonably have been sold in the open market on a date in 1991." Under the old rating system a precise value was allocated to each property.

The document also discloses that the government has backed down on its initial refusal to set up formal appeals procedures by which householders can challenge the valuation of their homes. However, Mr Blunkett said yesterday that without individual property valuations, the right of appeal would be virtually useless, as it would be impossible to know the basis on which homes had been allocated to bands.

The environment department yesterday decided reports that it was planning to add an additional tax band for high-value properties and said that the new tax would be introduced on the basis of the seven bands already announced. The tax bands will be finally confirmed in a few weeks' time.

Provisional banding lists will be completed by September next year and a draft list will be published the following December. Councils will be required to tell householders which band their home is in "at the latest by March 1993".

The proposed tax bands are: A up to £40,000; B £40,000-£50,000; C £50,000-£68,000; D £68,000-£88,000; E £88,000-£120,000; F £120,000-£160,000; G £160,000 and over.

Electoral backlash feared

By NICHOLAS WOOD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Heseltine is coming under growing pressure from within Conservative ranks to revise his planned replacement for the poll tax.

Several cabinet ministers are worried that the environment secretary's plan to levy the top rate of council tax on homes worth only £160,000 will annoy middle-class Tory voters in the south of England. They want a new top band added to the proposed seven-band structure to provide a clear difference between bills for country mansions and those for much smaller houses in expensive areas.

Mr Heseltine, however, appears to be sticking to his original formula. Although ministers indicated yesterday that they thought he was prepared to be flexible, the environment department said that the "firm intention" was to keep the seven-band structure.

That statement was described as "disastrous" by Sir Rhodes Boyson, a former local government minister. He gave a warning of an electoral backlash unless ministers introduced a new scale of bands reflecting the high property prices in London and the South-East.



Lighting-up time: Ben Hooton, left, of Sheffield athletics club with Helen Sharman

Student games burst into life

By MARK HERBERT

AMID the razzmatazz more often associated with American sport, and much collective relief, the 16th World Student Games opened in Sheffield last night. The occasion, one of the largest sporting events to be staged in the United Kingdom, will last a fortnight.

The extravagant opening ceremony, involving more than 800 performers, volunteers, athletes and officials, attracted a full house to the Don Valley Stadium, dispelling fears of local indifference to an event which traditionally has a low profile in Britain.

The Princess Royal declared the Games open, Helen Sharman, Britain's first astronaut, lit the flame in her native city, and the area was lit for hours by a stupendous display of sound and light.

The parade included such

diverse representatives as Guam, Benin, Lesotho and Burkina Faso among its 111 entries, and parties ranging in size from one (Denmark) to 439 (The United States).

Steve Backley, the former holder of the world javelin record, led the British team. About 5500 athletes and officials are taking part.

The opening speeches, made by Dr Primo Nebiolo, president of Fisg, the world governing body of student sport, and Clive Betts, president of the organising committee, stressed the heritage that the games will leave the people of Sheffield facilities and prestige.

In Sheffield, Nebiolo said, "Let's welcome the team from United Germany and also look forward to see a team from a multiracial, apartheid-free and internationally ac-

cepted South Africa at the next Games in Buffalo, United States, in two years' time," he said.

Every Sheffield street seems to have bunting, every bus stop a poster, every junction a forest of turquoise direction signs. What is also discernible, however, from small acts of vandalism and graffiti is not everybody who lives there is behind the games. This is hardly surprising: there has been considerable criticism of the cost of staging the event to the authority. Amid the euphoria of the opening day, many citizens in the public houses and on the streets bemoaned the inevitable cuts in council services and rise in community charge that seemed likely to follow to pay for the running costs.

Reports, page 33

BT charge dismays police

By CRAIG SETON

POLICE forces are investigating ways of minimising the millions of pounds of extra costs they face from BT's decision to charge 43p for each directory enquiry call.

The police are big users of directory enquiries, which ceased to be free in April, using it to establish names and addresses as well as telephone numbers. West Midlands police, one of the largest forces, says that the 370,000 calls it makes annually to directory enquiries will cost about £152,000. It is considering an option taken up by

about 25 of the 43 forces in England and Wales of using the police national computer system to gain access to BT's directory enquiry network.

BT makes no charge for this but is due to review the system later this year, when police believe it could introduce a charge of between 10p and 20p per transaction. That would cost West Midlands police up to £70,000, plus the cost of employing extra police telephone operators.

Some forces are considering leasing telephone discs that contain BT's national tele-

phone subscribers. They are available to big users of directory enquiries at £2,000 a year. Although they are updated each quarter, senior officers are concerned that there may be too many omissions.

A spokesman for BT said that the company continued to provide police with free special services (thought to include access to ex-directory numbers and addresses from numbers). He said that when enquiry charges were introduced, telephone charges were cut by about 6 per cent.

Change in law urged to warn of bank crashes

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND PHILIP BASSETT

THE sudden collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International has led to urgent moves to change the law to provide an early warning system for investors.

MPs are pressing for a debate in the Commons to night on a backbench amendment to the finance bill designed to avert a repetition of the BCCI crash. The proposal is designed to lift the veil of secrecy surrounding banking enquiries and would require banks under investigation to make a public disclosure of the fact. Their only alternative would be to go to the Bank of England and request that the disclosure, due one month after their accounting period, should not be made.

If the request was granted, the bank would have to inform the Chancellor, adding to the pressure on the bank under investigation to put its house in order and ensuring a clear chain of political accountability if things subsequently went wrong.

The proposal for a change in the law came after weekend reports that the Bank of England was alerted more than a year ago to serious discrepancies in BCCI's accounts by Price Waterhouse, the bank's auditors. The Bank of England responded yesterday by saying that the first evidence of fraud was in the Price Waterhouse report submitted last month.

Dale Campbell, Savourn, Labour MP for Worthington, who is promoting the amend-

ment, said that had his proposal been in place, BCCI's investors would have been alerted to its difficulties and would not have been taken unawares by the Bank of England's sudden decision to close it on suspicion of fraud.

The backbench move came as the Labour leadership intensified its criticism of the government's handling of the collapse and as the CBI urged extra compensation for small businesses hit by the crash. Senior Labour strategists insisted that ministers could no longer pose as "semi-detached" observers of what the Bank of England has described as "the biggest banking fraud in world history".

However, senior cabinet ministers defended the bank's conduct, arguing that the "catastrophic" effects of its collapse demonstrated why it had been right to proceed cautiously and not to act until it had the evidence.

Harte not planning Ulster trip

Gerard Harte, who was freed by a Dutch court on Friday after being cleared of an IRA membership charge, would not be giving interviews or returning to Northern Ireland in the near future, sources in Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, said yesterday.

Harte, aged 27, from Lurgan, Co Armagh, was arrested on arrival at Dublin airport on Friday night and questioned about firearms offences in the Irish Republic two years ago. He was released without charge by police in Dublin on Saturday.

Gascoigne held after scuffle



The England and Spain soccer star Paul Gascoigne, aged 24, who was on police bail yesterday after a Saturday night fracas outside an Italian restaurant in Newcastle upon Tyne. He was arrested and held until early yesterday before being released on bail pending further enquiries.

The trouble flared when he was involved in a scuffle with a group of men who had apparently begun to jostle him. His sister was said to have been knocked to the ground. John Beach, aged 34, of Longbenton, Tyne and Wear, was also arrested and released on bail.

Board's choice

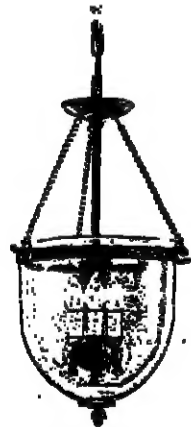
The Board of Deputies of British Jews, which represents the 330,000 Jews in Britain, yesterday elected its first female vice-president. Rosalind Preston beat five men to become the first woman to serve on the executive of the board.

Patients moved

Forty-seven patients have been moved from Whitechapel nursing home at Haslemere, Surrey, after a magistrate cancelled the home's registration.

Regina, The Times online edition, has a full range of news and information. It is available on a variety of platforms, including the World Wide Web, CD-ROM, and on-line services. For more information, visit our website at <http://www.thetimes.co.uk>.

THERE IS ONLY ONE LIGHTING SALE.



From a wide collection of lanterns with Verdigris metalwork and a heavy mouth-blown glass bowl (illustrated). Also available in brass.

A632 Verdigris Lantern in Verdigris finish £280 £210

Other items also being featured in our Sale include:

B632 GR Traditional Style - Glass Shaded Table Lamp £110 £80

C632 From a collection of Carved Wooden Table Lamps and a Fluted Candle Lamp £35 £25

D632 3 Arm Czech Crystal Chandelier £125 £90

E632 Georgian Style Hanging Lantern £350 £185

From the outdoor collection:

F632 IS/IS146/T3 Wall Mounted Lantern £80 £60

G632 IS/IS1085/T3 Wall Mounted Lantern £125 £90

The above are available in both black or white.

All reductions are from Harrods Usual Prices. All in Lighting Dept., Third Floor.

Carriage free within our inner van delivery area only. Outside the van delivery area, carriage extra, prices upon application. Order today: Telephone 0945 222211 (local rate charged anywhere in the UK).

Sale Opening Hours: Monday to Saturday 9am to 6pm. Wednesdays 9am to 5pm.

Harrods Ltd, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL. Telephone 071-730 1234.

Harrods

Family takes the train for 11,556-mile holiday

By ROBIN YOUNG

COMMUTERS reading this in the discomfort of British Rail carriages may sense a certain irony about the Carter family's idea of holiday fun. It is to travel the greatest distances possible by British Rail.

Ronald and Norma Carter, their daughter Nicola, aged 18, and son Jonathan, aged 14, were briefly at home in Whitkirk, West Yorkshire, yesterday, having just broken their speed record for visiting the most northerly, easterly, westerly and southerly stations in Britain - Thurso, Lowestoft, Arisaig and Penzance.

They pared their old record of 47

hours 38 minutes by five hours, and had there not been a signals failure in the Morpeth area, which made them miss a connection in Peterborough, they might have done it two and half hours faster.

Tomorrow Mrs Carter, Nicola and Jonathan are off again, hoping to improve on their record for travelling 1,684 miles in 24 hours without using the same railway line twice in the same direction.

Mrs Carter, a British Rail booking clerk at Leeds railway station, whose job enables the family to buy their rover tickets at discount prices, has worked out two contingency plans using the London to Edinburgh east and west coast routes in both

directions, with a final sprint westward in the direction of Devon or South Wales, depending on which trains are running to time. "You have to take a timetable with you and make the best of what's available", says Mrs Carter with the realism of a seasoned rail-traveller.

When she and the children get home, Mr Carter and Jonathan set off again, this time on a seven-day railway endurance test in which they hope to improve on their record of travelling 11,556 miles in a week.

The Carters insist they do it all for fun, though some of their efforts have also raised money for charity. Notably they do not depend on British Rail sandwiches to sustain them on

their travels. On shorter trips they take their own provisions and when Mr Carter and Jonathan spend their week on the trains they will be supplied with fresh food and laundry whenever they pass through York.

The family reckon to have clocked up more than a million rail miles in the last decade. Mr Carter said yesterday that he and his wife did all their courting by rail. Jonathan was a keen member of British Rail's Railriders' Club until that, like so many branch lines, was closed down.

"But you can still get to most places by rail," Mr Carter said cheerfully. "Neither my wife or I can drive and we do not have a car, but then we really don't need one."

'People don't make any allowances and I don't want them to, but it makes life a bit harder'

Soldier's everyday battle to cope with normal life

CHANGING into a fresh pair of jeans is the thing Adrian Hicks hates most. He is one of the three legless Grenadier guardsmen at the centre of a compensation campaign by *The Times* and MPA which has brought the government back to the negotiating table.

"They should see the performance I have to go through when it's trousers-changing day," he said. "First, take old jeans off artificial legs. Squat on the bed while pulling new jeans onto artificial legs. Insert stumps into artificial legs. Wiggle trousers into position. You're set up trying to do this and you're top heavy, unstable, because you don't have the weight of your legs while you're pulling and heaving. I really hate doing that job, I hate it!"

"It can take 25 minutes and I'm always sweating at the end of it. I'll crawl around half the morning, to and from the bathroom, rather than face up to it." Occasionally the frustration becomes too much and he throws the legs across the room.

Mr Hicks, aged 23, and two other Grenadier guards, John Ray, aged 24, and Sean Povey, aged 21, lost their legs during a training exercise in China in 1989 when they hit a live shell while digging a trench. He lives with his mother in a ground-floor

The campaign intensifies to compensate three disabled Grenadier guardsmen. One of them describes his daily struggles to Peter Victor

council flat in Lincoln.

He is stoic about his condition and never complains about the way the Ministry of Defence denies liability for his injuries. Last week, however, his lawyers met those of the soldiers to reassess the situation.

Mr Hicks refuses to use a wheelchair, even though it would make life easier. Having a bath takes up the whole morning. Getting into the empty bath is a risky operation relying entirely on his arm strength. Getting out when wet is even riskier. "A lot of the things I do now rely on my arm strength, but what happens when I get older?"

Once dressed, he takes his border-collie crossbreed, Sam, to nearby parkland, "dump myself on the grass and throw sticks to give him exercise". Shopping is a problem because "I look normal". People jostle him in crowds, not knowing that the slightest push can knock him over. He motions walking through the day to keep his legs from becoming sore.

Looking for work is made more difficult because the local job centre has no railings on its steps. "I have to go up the side of the steps and hold onto a wall. There's nothing to keep hold of, which I think is wrong."

Pensioned out of his regiment last December, he has since submitted applications for two jobs that might have been suitable. He was turned down for both without an interview.

"What I've been trying to do is get some training. There's not much call for what I'm trained for in civilian life." He started a general computing course in Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, under the Training in Rural Areas scheme, but it did not work out. "It was designed for secretaries returning to work rather than people like me who want to start from scratch."

He goes out once a week for a drink with an old chum, finding a quiet spot and drinking one pint of bitter and then non-alcoholic drinks. "I can't have too much to drink because I fall over long before anyone else would." He is not fond of pub crowds. Again, his normal appearance means people are likely to bump into him. "People don't make any allowances and I don't want them to, but it makes life a bit harder."

He suffers from sleepless-



Fighting on: Adrian Hicks, right, John Ray, left, and Sean Povey, in wheelchair

ness, partly because of excess energy not burned up during the day. He is cutting down his food intake to avoid getting fat.

Occasionally, frustration at not being able to do what he used to do over, but the outbursts are brief and never

in front of anyone. "If you talk to my mum she'll say how well I've taken it and how I've still got a sense of humour. She thinks I take it better than I do."

The accident has had a profound effect on his personality. A relationship formed with a

young woman he met in military hospital shortly after the accident broke up because he was still coming to terms with his injuries. They had been due to marry last month and had booked a church. Mr Hicks was reluctant to go into detail. "In a

way it was due to my accident that we broke up.

"I still hadn't realised how much it was going to affect my life. Then again, if I hadn't had the accident, I would never have met her."

Leading article, page 15

Satanic Verses murder 'justified'

By A STAFF REPORTER

TWO of Britain's leading Muslims yesterday said that all those involved in the publication of Salman Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* "must face the consequences of their actions, even if it means death". They said the murder of a Japanese translator and a knife attack on an Italian colleague were "entirely justified".

Laigat Hussain, president of Bradford's Council of Mosques, said Ayatollah Khomeini's original *fatwa* applied to anyone involved in publishing the book.

"These people who have translated cannot get away with it. That is the position. There will be repercussions. Even if it means death. They translated it. They knew it. It is clear. Those involved, who wrote it, translated it, must face the consequences. They must be brave enough to face the consequences. If someone kills Rushdie, then he has only himself to blame."

"It is a criminal offence under Islamic law. If you commit a crime and you say you are sorry, you are not forgiven under the law. It cannot be written off because a person says sorry. They must all face the consequences and it is a very serious crime. They face dangers."

Sayed Abdul Qudus, a former member of the Council of Mosques, said that anyone connected with the book was in danger. "The attacks are justified because people translating the book are also insulting the faith," he said.

Hiroshi Igarashi, who translated the *Satanic Verses* into Japanese was murdered in Tokyo last week. Ettore Capriolo, who translated the novel into Italian, was stabbed in Milan by a hit squad demanding Rushdie's address. *Satanic Verses* has been translated into 15 languages.

A spokeswoman for the International Committee for the Defence of Salman Rushdie and his Publishers condemned the warning. "It is amazing that a British resident can issue what sounds like a promise of murder and violence because people have collaborated in publishing a work of fiction... It may be against Islamic law, but we do not live under Islamic law," Frances D'Souza said.

NUJ sacks general secretary over policy

By ROSS THOMAN

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE National Union of Journalists is facing an action for unfair dismissal after the executive dismissed the general secretary, Steve Turner, from his £34,000 a year post.

The dismissal comes after 12 months of confrontation between Mr Turner, a moderate who enjoyed widespread support among the union's 24,000 members, and its left-dominated executive.

Chris Frost, the union president, said that Mr Turner had been dismissed at the weekend for "flouting agreed union policy" over a merger with the Irish Print Union. The decision to remove him was taken by a 10-9 vote at a weekend meeting attended by Mr Turner.

Later, Mr Turner said: "I was allowed to explain my concern that journalists should have a chance to vote before being railroaded into the merger. But the executive dismissed me, then immediately drew up plans for a ballot on the merger this autumn."

Since his election 12 months ago on a platform opposing merger with the print unions, Mr Turner has repeatedly clashed with the executive and the annual delegate conference. His appointment was held up for almost six months by a dispute over his contract terms.

Although the NUJ has been committed to the formation of a single media union since 1985, Mr Turner insisted that his election was proof that the union's members wanted it to remain independent.

Brixton escapers' trail runs cold

THE trail in the hunt for the escaped suspected IRA men Nessim Quinlivan and Pearse McAnley has run cold at Baker Street underground station in London where the pair were taken by a taxi driver after their escape from Brixton prison, detectives said yesterday.

After police questioned many travellers, hoping to jog their memories of happenings on the day of the escape, only one man said that he may have seen the pair in the station's booking hall. A black taxi, with posters showing photographs and descriptions of the hunted men was parked outside Baker Street station.

Detectives were disappointed with the response

to their operation but said that the eyewitness's account was the first indication that two escapers entered the underground station, and may have escaped by tube train, though they are not discounting the possibility that they entered the station and left by another exit.

Even if they did escape on the underground, the fact does not take the investigation significantly further. There are five different lines passing through Baker Street and the men could have taken their pick from more than 250 destinations. The underground network has 52 interchanges and more than 40 connections with British Rail stations.

DENISE MCELLENANCE



Poster appeal: the taxi at Baker Street yesterday

Advisory bodies' secrecy attacked

By A STAFF REPORTER

GOVERNMENT advisory committees on safety are secretive bodies which hide important information on the risks of pesticides, food additives and medicines from the public, according to a report published today.

The report, by the Campaign for Freedom of Information, sharply criticises the committees which, it claims, often include large numbers of industry representatives with declared financial interests.

Committee members are often prevented by law from disclosing information on hazards of drugs and chemicals considered at their meetings, it adds.

According to the report, six recommendations made by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines and the Committee on the Review of Medicines were overturned by the Medicines Commission, which deals with industry appeals. The drugs involved,

however, and the reasons for the decision were kept secret. Safety studies carried out by the two committees are also confidential, and members who disagree with the decisions taken are not allowed to air their differences in public. The report says there have been sharp differences of opinion over the use of a particular drug, but that there has been no public debate.

Emily Russell, the report's author, also criticises secrecy regarding information on a highly toxic pesticide. Traces of the chemical have been found in fresh salmon sold in British chains of supermarkets.

The report calls for safety information on all products to be made public, scientific advice to government ministers to be disclosed, public registers of committee members' interests to be set up, and for consumers to be represented on the committees.

AGENDA THE WEEK AHEAD

Today G7 Economic summit opens in London. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, takes salute at the Royal Tournament, London.

Tuesday President Gorbachev arrives for meetings with G7 heads of state. Western Isles council meets on Bank of Credit and Commerce International losses.

Wednesday Malcolm Rifkind, transport secretary, launches police national motorway campaign. President Gorbachev has working lunch with President Bush then meets John Major and G7 heads.

Thursday Sale of Reginald Kray painting at Bonhams. London meeting of local authorities affected by BCCI closure.

Friday Prince of Wales attends promenade concert at Albert hall.

Saturday International Air Tattoo at RAF Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Sunday World Student Games marathon starts in Sheffield.

Memories are made in Lancaster

By THOMSON PRENTICE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

ABSENT-minded professors, just remember this: the place to be today is Lancaster university, where what's-his-name and other faces that ring vague bells are gathering for an international conference on memory.

Some 300 experts on the subject from 24 countries will this week be delving into the brain and discussing such questions as: does the Princess of Wales or Tina Turner, the singer, have the more pointed nose?

The answer is concerned with implicit memory in visual image processing, according to a Dr Mecklinger, from Trier university, Germany, who will reveal all today. Meanwhile, two researchers have come all the way from New Zealand to present a paper entitled: "The Simon, then Garfunkel effect: semantic priming and the modularity of mind." American psy-

You have a brilliant memory.

No, just rather a lot of Tina Turner fantasies



GED

chologists are offering ways to use memory retrieval techniques to improve a player's ability at chess, and two of East London polytechnic's finest have helpful hints for *Mastermind* competitors, although it is not clear if such devices constitute cheating.

An expert from Helsinki will demonstrate the working memory in spelling backwards, while Dr Yoshikawa from Japan will discuss the effect of facial expression on learning unfamiliar faces. There will also be much

memorable talk of visuospatial sketchpads, articulatory loops and phonological processing.

The meeting is the biggest of its kind in Britain for some years, and does have much more important matters in mind. Fading memories due to senile dementias and ageing are a cause for concern among a growing number of old people in most Western countries. They are also a lucrative target for drug companies.

The impact on memory of Alzheimer's disease and

other forms of dementia will be discussed by a group of experts at the conference tomorrow. The effects of brain damage, depression, and viruses such as HIV are other key issues.

Fraser Watts, a research psychologist at Cambridge university, will give evidence today that encouraging clinically depressed patients to recall happy memories can improve their condition. "There is a vicious cycle in depression, where you tend to remember bad things rather than good ones, and those bleak recollections do not help their mood."

The mood at Lancaster has been lightened by a telephone call from one delegate. "He rang to say that he had forgotten which days he had booked to attend," Charlie Lewis, the university's information officer said. "If all the participants remember to turn up, it promises to be a very interesting conference."

'We've just got her into Children's Bonus Bonds. After all, one day she'll want to drive herself around.'

Starting to save towards your first car while you're still in nappies may seem a mite ambitious.

But that's the big idea behind our new Children's Bonus Bonds.

Namely, to provide a really useful lump sum for young savers when they'll appreciate it most.

Think of it, if you like, as a savings plan that grows up with your child.

Every £100 invested in Issue A will grow to be worth £175 after the first five years.

Leave the money in and it will keep on growing nicely until your child reaches the ripe old age of 21.

Children's Bonus Bonds are totally exempt from Income Tax for parents and children too.

And you can buy them in £25 units up to a maximum holding of £1,000 per child.

Where from? Look no further than your nearest post office.

Or call us free on 0800 868 700 during office hours for more information.

- ◆ CHILDREN'S BONUS BONDS
- ◆ Every £100 grows to £175 in 5 years.
- ◆ Guaranteed 11.84% pa over first 5 years.
- ◆ Tax-exempt for everyone.
- ◆ Keeps on growing till child is 21.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

All Savers Great and Small

Law firms 'starting to feel pinch in recession'

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

BIG regional variations in the cost of going to law are disclosed in a survey to be published this week. Average hourly rates for consulting a partner in a firm of solicitors range from £170 in London to £77 in East Anglia.

The survey also shows that charging rates at the Bar vary even more widely and depend on the urgency, importance and value of the case, and the seniority of the barristers.

Hourly charging rates for a barrister of three or four years' experience range from: £40-£75 for commercial work, £75-£100 for chancery work, £50-£100 for common law and

£40-£60 for criminal work. A QC could command £200-£350 for commercial work, £200-£300 for chancery work, £200-£250 for common law and £150-£200 for criminal work (less for legal aid).

The survey is contained in the new *Chambers & Partners Directory* and shows the differing fortunes of solicitors in the recession. Lawyers in London and other big commercial centres such as Manchester, Leeds and Newcastle fared well in 1989/90. City firms produced average profits per partner of £120,000, the regional centres achieved £50,000.

However, in the South-East the picture was less bright with some firms losing about £25,000. At least half the partners in firms outside London are estimated to have earned less than £35,000. The survey concludes that the true impact of the recession has yet to be felt but that growth rates for the current year are slowing and that "most firms have less work and are feeling the pinch".

The survey suggests that QCs can earn £200,000-£300,000 a year in commercial work, in the criminal field earnings would be half that.

As well as information on the legal profession's earnings, changing rates and areas of expertise, the directory profiles one thousand firms in England and Wales and every set of barristers' chambers.

Chambers & Partners Directory: A user's guide to the top 1,000 law firms and all barristers' chambers (74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET; £14.95)

Jobless pressure eases in South

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE rate of unemployment increase is easing in the South but the North-West and Scotland are being badly hit, according to a monthly analysis by *The Times* today of the number of people out of work.

The easing of unemployment pressure in the South will be welcome to the government, as a sign that the impact of unemployment on Conservative parliamentary seats may be further weakening and as possible support for ministers' forecasts of an economic recovery in the second half of this year.

Forecasters are saying that Thursday's official unemployment figures are likely to show the seasonally adjusted jobless total rising by 60,000 to 70,000, taking the total to about 2.3 million.

Although that might take the rate above 8 per cent for the first time since early 1988, ministers will take comfort if the rise is in line with economists' forecasts, since they will see it as further tentative evidence that the rate of increase is slowing.

Since the recession took hold in the South, unemployment there has been rising fastest. According to *The Times* analysis of data on employment department computers, since unemployment started to rise last year, the increase in those claiming unemployment benefit has been 106 per cent across the South-East, against 40 per cent nationally, 18 per cent in the North and 7 per cent in Scotland.

The rise in the South-East forms over the period by far the largest part of the total rise: 43 per cent in all. As the recession has continued, however, *The Times* analysis shows that the South's share of rising unemployment has been decreasing. Over the past three months it has fallen to 38 per cent and formed only 34 per cent of last month's 70,200 increase. Overall, the South's share of rising unemployment has fallen by more than 21 per cent.

INTEREST RATE CHANGE

AIB Bank announces that with effect from close of business

on 12th July 1991 its Base

Rate was reduced from

11.5% to 11% p.a.



Bankcentre-Britain, Belmont Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 1SA.
Telephone (0895) 272222
And branches throughout the country.

AIB Bank is the service mark of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Incorporated in Ireland. Registered Office: Bankcentre, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4. Registered in Ireland. Number 24173.

Church leaders lose communion argument

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

ATTEMPTS by Church of England leaders to end experiments allowing children to take communion before they are confirmed were soundly defeated by the rank and file of the church at the General Synod, meeting in York at the weekend.

A small majority of bishops wanted to end experiments in more than 20 of the 43 dioceses in England where children as young as seven have been receiving communion at the altar each Sunday. However, a large minority of bishops opposes the move and most clergy and laity also wanted the experiment to continue.

The bishops defeated another motion which would have led to formal legislation allowing children to receive communion before confirmation. The Rev Eric Shegog, the church's communications director, said the result showed the complexity of the issue. "We have not got a theology of confirmation. We only have a rationalisation. Experiments will continue."

The church also affirmed its present policy on baptism. The synod voted overwhelmingly against an attempt to restrict baptism to the children of active churchgoers and endorsed its policy of allowing christenings on demand. The two debates were at times heated.

During the baptism debate, a conflict between the Catholics and liberals in the church, who favour an open policy, and some evangelicals, who want to reserve baptism for so-called "committed Christians", was highlighted by a clash between the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, and Michael Seward, former vicar of St Mary's, Ealing, west London, and now a canon of St Paul's Cathedral.

Canon Seward, a conservative evangelical, said he used to tell people bringing



Cardboard city of God: from left, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Right Rev Keith Sutton, the Right Rev Colin Buchanan, vicar of St Mark's, Gillingham, Kent, and the Bishop of Worcester, the Right Rev Philip Goodrich, preparing for a hard night out at the weekend to raise money for the homeless.

While in York city centre homeless men were turned away from one of the

few hostels available to them, 60 General Synod members, fortified with the occasional gin and tonic, beer or whisky, forsook their beds at York university and slept rough beside a campus lake. Colleagues served them drinks.

Martin Field, director of communications for the Church Urban Fund, which organised the sleep-out, said: "People wake up throughout the night

and felt rather rough. Okay, we had a good breakfast, but we needed one. We know it was an artificial situation, but it changed the perception of many."

David Knowles, manager of the Peasholme day centre in York, said: "Six or seven people a night are turned away from our hostel. The numbers of homeless are rising. The church's gesture was a good one, it raises the profile of the homelessness problem."

children for baptism that they could "perjure themselves by making promises they did not believe in". He called for a radical shift from the church's "historical spinelessness" on the subject. The archbishop coun-

tered with an attack on Canon Seward's baptismal policies and his reference to perjury. "Perhaps this accounts for the fact that in the great parish of Ealing there were in fact less baptisms than in the tiny village of

Plumpton," he said. It was no wonder that some parents turned away afraid and worried.

Many evangelicals backed Dr Habgood. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, said after-

wards: "We are not asking for indiscriminate baptism, but no priest has the right to make conditions. If a person says we live in your parish and we want our babies to be baptised, they have a right to demand it."

US-style property auctions move in

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

MEL Giller, an American property developer turned auctioneer, has arrived in Britain aiming to make a mark on the beleaguered property market.

Mr Giller, president of the Nationwide Auction Company USA, is to open a London office in the next few weeks to launch his brand of auction, far removed from the present British type, which he says concentrates on difficult or repossessed property. He will be offering large numbers of new properties at auction, mostly up-market residential and second-home resort properties.

With a marketing technique he discovered in Australia 18 years ago, his company specialises in volume sales at auction, and his record stands at 277 apartments sold in 11 hours at a Miami auction. In Britain for a quick look at the market, Mr Giller said: "I believe there is a strong need for this as there has been in the United States in recent years."

His first venture in Europe was on the Costa del Sol two years ago, when he sold new apartments that had been unsold for two years. He believes that even in a bad market buyers are waiting until they are confident that the market has bottomed out. "But they are not responding to the advertisements by the sellers and developers, and so we cut out the seller. The result is that our buyers are buying against each other and they are setting the price."

"We are bringing an urgency back into the market. The developer needs it, the builder needs it, and so we are helping the buyer, the seller and indeed the banks."

Inner-city schools will be paid for raising standards

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

INNER-CITY schools that convince the government that they are trying to raise standards by concentrating on reading, writing and arithmetic will be able to claim extra cash under a £20 million grant to be announced today.

Schools will have to apply for their money, available under government grants for education support and training, through local education authorities. The prime minister said at the weekend that the money will go to schools in 24 inner-city areas which have shown they are throwing off "trendy" teaching methods and going back to basics.

Details of the scheme, forming part of the government's citizens' charter to give parents more information about the way their children are being taught, will be announced by Tim Eggar, the education

minister. The government will meet 60 per cent of the cost, with the rest (£8 million) coming from those local authorities selected to take part.

Jack Straw, Labour's frontbench education spokesman, said: "This is just another attempt to repack old policies and the plan has been hyped beyond belief to cover up for cuts in the education programme. Regular reports to parents are a straight steal from Labour."

Two university lecturers suspended for claiming that standards were too low have been supported in an independent report on University College, Swansea. The lecturers had complained that one paper awarded an MA had been taken from published work and that standards had been allowed to slip through-out the MA course in the

philosophy of health care. The report from Peter Swinnerton Dyer, former chairman of the Universities Funding Council, said that the course should be abolished in its present form.

● An enquiry into the country's education and training system begins today when the National Commission on Education begins to examine ways of raising education standards and improving the skills of the workforce.

● A yacht crew spent seven hours in the upturned hull of their race-winning trimaran after it capsized in the North Sea. The three clung to a bunk until plucked to safety yesterday by an RAF helicopter.

The three had been thrown from the deck into the sea when the American-registered *Heliode* was struck by a freak wave 60 miles off Fraserburgh. They had swum back to the upturned yacht. Class Kampmann, of Norway, Licia Stretcher, of America, and Axel Sigmund, of Germany, were treated in Aberdeen for minor injuries. The *Heliode* was first over the line the previous week in the Mobil North Sea handicap race.

● Turn-off time

Three million Yorkshire Electricity customers were urged yesterday to switch off at 10pm on August 1 - Yorkshire Day - in protest at the £220,000 salary of its chairman, James Porteous. Graham Kirkland, a Liberal Democrat Leeds city councillor, is running the protest.

● Dogged duo

Two trapped Jack Russells given up for dead have clawed their way out of rabbit burrows a week after firemen and the RSPCA gave up hope of finding the dogs, which went into a warren at Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, two weeks ago.

● Gunman held

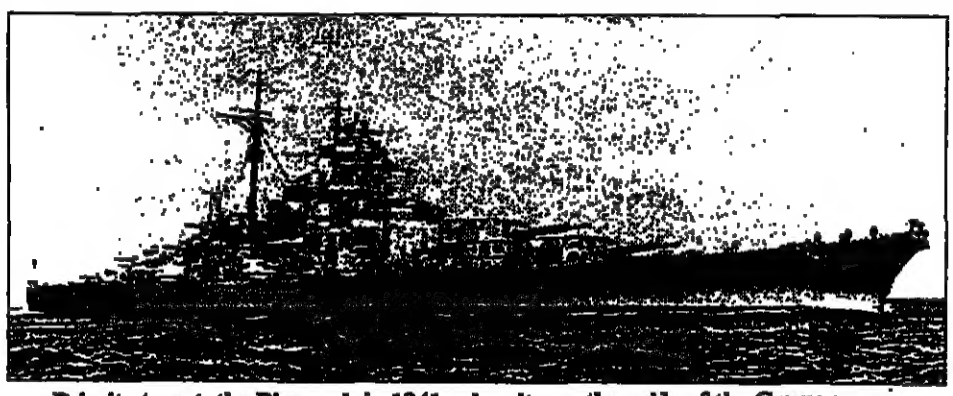
Passers-by seized and disarmed a man who fired three gun shots after a dispute over queue-barging at a taxi rank at Bognor Regis, West Sussex.

● Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, bond 88N 656494 (Norfolk, value of holding £2,200, £50,000, 21XS 863862 (Doncaster, £1,170); £25,000, 22BN 639645 (Worthing, £9,900).

Mementoes of Bismarck sinking to be auctioned

By JOHN SEAW



Priority target: the Bismarck in 1941, when it was the pride of the German navy

THE medals of a man whose observation helped to bring about the destruction of the German battleship *Bismarck* are expected to make up to £1,200 at auction at Sotheby's this month.

Coincidentally, the decorations of Squadron Leader Frank Cadman of Coastal Command will be on offer in a sale of items that will include awards made to Vice-Admiral Lancelot Holland, who was killed when his ship, the *Hood*, was sunk by the *Bismarck* on May 24, 1941.

Holland, aged 54, was described as one of the most outstanding naval officers of

his generation. The British battle cruiser received a direct hit from the *Bismarck's* 15in guns and sank with the loss of 1,399 lives. Only three men survived.

Holland was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and his insignia of that order, with his second world war campaign medals and his wife's nursing medals, are being sold in a family group for an estimated £2,000-£3,000. Holland's first world war medals are believed to have been lost aboard *Hood*.

The *Bismarck* became a priority target after sinking *Hood*, but the Royal Navy lost contact with her off Greenland. Coastal Command then had to try to find the marauder somewhere in the North Atlantic.

After 12 hours on patrol, Cadman's Catalina flying boat spotted the battleship moments after she was seen by another aircraft. Swooping in for a closer look, Cadman's aircraft emerged from a bank of cloud above *Bismarck*.

According to a catalogue note, "the crew stared horrified as *Bismarck's* multi-coloured tracer came homing in on their airspace". The Catalina crew broke clear of the barrage and radioed news of the

discovery to base, staying until gun flashes heralded the beginning of the end for the *Bismarck*.

Cadman had qualified as an air observer and was a navigator on the flight. He took a fix on the battleship under fire, but his logbook reports laconically: "Enemy force *Bismarck* contacted and shadowed. Position sent out. *Bismarck* sunk." The logbook, his service decorations and other material covering the episode, whose 50th anniversary occurred in May, are in the lot. The sale is on July 25.

Boats at the other end of the nautical scale excited buyers at Phillips' £143,654 sale of traditional rivercraft at Henley on Thames on Saturday. Only nine of the 42 on offer failed to sell, of which two found buyers immediately afterwards. The top lot was *Ember*, a 33ft Thames launch belonging to the National Rivers Authority, which realised £24,750 (estimate £16,000-£18,000).

Sotheby's is expected later this year to auction the remaining stock of Mint and Boxed, the toy dealer that went into administration weeks after receiving a Queen's Award for export achievement.

Personality traits may have doomed Thatcher

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

MARGARET Thatcher's personality, as much as her policies, may have led to her downfall last November, according to a leading psychiatrist.

Hugh Freeman, editor of the *British Journal of Psychiatry*, says in this month's issue: "Those in elite positions very often succumb to the temptation to allow themselves to be told only what they want to hear, and this tendency may be encouraged by such personality traits as aggression or

dogmatism, which have helped them to reach such positions."

Professor Freeman, of St. Paul's University, adds: "Once such a situation has arisen, the upward flow of information is distorted and the result may be catastrophe... the fall of Mrs Thatcher may have been largely caused by similar processes."

In an article examining the behaviour of world figures, Professor Freeman says that politicians base decisions either on the information available, or largely on conviction and dogma. "Stalin's collectivisation and purges,

and some of Hitler's strategies, seem to illustrate the last of these possibilities, as on a lesser scale - do the 'conviction politics' of the Thatcher government, seen most egregiously in the introduction of the poll tax."

In the case of Richard Nixon, a CIA memorandum in 1970 advising that an invasion of Cambodia was likely to be unsuccessful was never sent to the White House because it was known that he wanted only support for his intended action.

He contends that modern leaders are exposed to

unprecedented stress. "Even with the help of skilled bureaucrats, today's political leaders may find the amount and speed of information flow a source of sometimes intolerable stress," he says.

The threat of international terrorism adds to that stress as do rapid media communications, the professor says. Any mistake can be seen around the world within minutes. Such public exposure is also likely to cause an overwhelming sense of accountability. "Meeting the media deadline may be more important than making the right decision," he adds.



Thatcher leaving Downing Street last November

OBSERVER SUNDAY 2 JULY 1991

BUSINESS

Car wars: Discounts

UK NEWS

Fiat cuts prices as car war intensifies

By Kevin Dunn, Motor Industry Correspondent

Fiat, the Italian car maker, yesterday announced a growing price war in the UK market with cuts ranging from 100 on selected models across

and up to

The big

made on

the Fiat C-

The cost

market has

in the first

year cost

a one-

set up

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

Wives seen but not heard as Japanese court the iron lady

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

WIVES are always a problem at summits, and at this week's G7 in London there will be 13 distinguished spouses to shepherd around, guided by Norma Major, Judy Hurd and Rosemary Lamont.

Like Victorian children, they have to be photographed but not recorded. And they have to be seen doing something worthwhile — usually in pursuit of cultural improvement. Covent Garden opera has already been booked for the Gorbachevs (Cinderella, appropriately), and so the spouses — including the formidable outspoken Danielle Mitterrand — will go to the Old Vic instead to see *Carmen Jones*. They will also sail up the Thames and visit New Gardens.

A tour that is fast becoming standard spouse summit fare is the visit to a hospital, where the cameras can catch the first ladies in suitably sympathetic pose at a bedside. This summit features three hospitals, all of which have a faintly political symbolism: the G7 wives are going to Stoke Mandeville to see the spinal injuries unit that treated Margaret Thatcher, a victim of the Brighton bombing. Barbara Bush is

also making a separate visit to an Aids ward. Raisa Gorbacheva is going to the Great Ormond Street hospital for sick children. That should ensure the pictures back home cause less of a fuss than those notorious shopping trips for earrings.

For Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, it was not his meeting with John Major that mattered yesterday, but his audience with Margaret Thatcher. He met her for tea amid a throng of Japanese and under the blaze of camera lights after his lunch with Mr Major. The meeting was at Japan's request. "It is very important for his popularity at home to be seen with Mrs Thatcher," an official said. The reason, not immediately apparent in Britain, is that the Japanese probably imagine things work here as they do in Japan, where the prime minister is by no means the most influential politician or even the man who determines policy.

Behind Mr Kaifu stand party elders whose power in the Liberal Democratic party is far greater than that of the relatively young (a mere 60) newcomer, most notably Noburo Takeshita and Yasuhiro Nakasone, two former



Four of a kind: Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbacheva, left, Norma Major, above, right, and Danielle Mitterrand

prime ministers. That they both resigned under a cloud does not diminish their clout. The Japanese clearly think the same applies to Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Kaifu, therefore, must be seen to confer with the real power in the Conservative

party. It is not only the Japanese who are lining up to see Mrs Thatcher. President Gorbachev will also call on his favourite former leader on Friday, before he flies home. But the Soviet leader seems to be better briefed on the power structure in

Britain today. He will spend most of Thursday closeted in Downing Street with Mr Major. And he will have breakfast with Neil Kinnock before taking coffee in Chester Square with Mrs Thatcher. And, the word is, it was really Mrs Thatcher who

asked to see him rather than vice versa. The necessity of everyone having a private session with everyone else is leading to some encounters briefer than those in a station waiting room. President Bush flew into London after a meeting with President

Mitterrand that lasted barely an hour — little time for the two to co-ordinate their positions which they then put to the world at a joint press conference. Mr Gorbachev is seeing Mr Bush on Wednesday, but Mr Kaifu comes in immediately afterwards, and the Japanese are worried that, if the G7 plenary overruns, they will not have time to explain in person their tough line on Soviet aid before playing the bad fairy at the meeting.

Then there are Giulio Andreotti and Brian Mulroney to squeeze in on Thursday morning. It leaves almost no time for Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction, who originally invited Mr Gorbachev to London.

Not all is harmony in Mr Gorbachev's own camp however. Grigori Yavlinsky, the radical economist who has been trotting the globe with Graham Allison, his Harvard colleague, to drum up support for Western privatisation programme, is sulking in his Moscow tent, despite Mr Gorbachev's entreaty to join him in London. Mr Yavlinsky insisted that his plans could not be watered down or merged with those foot-dragging conser-

vatives. They were, however, with the predictable result that American, Japanese and other sceptical officials say that the 23-page letter is all waffle and still shows little sign of understanding what a market economy is all about. So Mr Yavlinsky made a diplomatic excuse and is staying at home.

Pageantry seems to be an every increasing component of summits nowadays — along with free gifts to influence (bribe?) the thousands of reporters and columnists describing the scene. Britain has scored well on both this year: Lancaster House, all red-and-gold and marble, is not quite Venice or Rambouillet, but Mr Major will usher his guests into the music room where Chopin once played the piano for Queen Victoria. As for free gifts, look for crowds round Westminster Abbey scurrying off with their loot that contains everything from an evening shopping appointment at Marks & Spencer, to an alarm clock, a bar of chocolate, a packet of shortbread, a guide to pubs serving real ale, a dark blue tie and an extra large T-shirt (even for the Japanese). How very English.

Two cars for the price of one loan



Steve Haynes (left) — very sure he's bought the right car for him. The right loan from Abbey National came with a free radio controlled Porsche (and a Car Buying Guide that helped him drive a hard bargain). Now he and his son Jamie are delighted to be part of a two car family!

At Abbey National we're in the habit of arranging the loan you want for whatever you need, whilst keeping you within your means. Right now we have got a great deal on car loans.

To arrange a loan for the car you want, and take advantage of our free offer, come into your local branch now.

ABBEY NATIONAL

The habit of a lifetime

Written quotations available on request from Abbey National 0201 401 400. All personal loans subject to status. Offer not available to persons under 21. Batteries for model car not included. See website for details. Offer available 1 July 1991 to 30 September 1991 on loans over £1,000. See full terms and conditions on Car Loan Leaflet in branch.

ARMS RACE

Delay likely on deal to curb weapons sales

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE seven leaders participating in the G7 summit today will try to demonstrate their new-found enthusiasm for curbing the arms race, particularly in sensitive regions like the Middle East. But there is little expectation of a dramatic agreement at the summit.

Since the end of the Gulf war, President Bush, John Major and other Western leaders have produced their own initiatives to inject tighter controls on the sale of arms.

But, according to senior American diplomatic sources, it is likely to take a long time before the world's biggest arms sellers, three of them — the United States, Britain and France — members of the G7, and the two non-members, China and the Soviet Union, will agree to limit their own arms exports.

Earlier this month, at a meeting of senior officials from the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in Paris, China and the Soviet Union agreed that there should be curbs on arms sales. Yet China is going through with its sale to Pakistan of M11 ballistic missiles. The Soviet Union is engaged in a huge arms deal with Syria, which includes 48 MiG29s, 300 T72 tanks and surface-to-air missiles.

The diplomatic sources said the G7 summit communiqué would underline the growing sense of urgency about preventing further arms build-ups in the Middle East and the responsibility of the Western industrialised countries to set an example.

Although concern over

Iraq's nuclear weapons programme is bound to take preference, Mr Major, as summit host, will want to ensure that his suggestion of an arms sale register, run by the UN, wins support from the other six countries. President Mitterrand of France, who last month proposed strict controls on arms exports "region by region, with due respect for the right of all states to security," has already indicated his support for an international register. France and Britain normally vie for the position of third biggest arms seller in the world, after the United States, and the Soviet Union. Tanks and anti-aircraft systems bought by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia sent last year's French arms sales up nearly 70 per cent on 1989.

Mr Bush, whose own package of arms control initiatives was announced at the end of May, is pushing for a whole-sale arms limitation agreement between the five permanent members of the security council. American sources insisted there was no great divergence of view between Mr Bush and Mr Major. "The tactics are different, that's all," one source said.

During the G7 summit, Canada and Germany, in a joint initiative, and Japan in a separate proposal, are expected to call for greater openness in arms sales.

Frank Blackaby, the former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which monitors arms sales around the world, said there was a very strong case for a moratorium on arms trade supplies to the Middle East.

DRUGS

Areas of danger to be reviewed

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO reports aimed at squeezing drug traffickers when their operations are most exposed will be on the agenda at the G7 summit. One will contain proposals for stifling the supply of chemicals used in the processing or production of drugs and the second urges continued co-ordinated action on fighting money laundering.

This year drug problems have slipped down the summit agenda. However, the summit may generate new concern about the continuing dangers posed by cocaine production and there is alarm that the battle by Colombia against the cocaine traffickers has lost its impetus. European nations could express growing anxiety about the use of eastern Europe as a conduit for heroin.

Action to tackle money laundering was first raised at the 1989 summit in Paris and a task force was created under the leadership of the French which produced a draft of 40 proposals last year urging better international co-opera-

tion and new legislation in individual countries. The task force now has the support of the G7 members, the EC, Gulf states, Hong Kong and other financial centres.

This year a number of conferences have been held with countries in eastern Europe, which could become a new centre of laundering, the Caribbean, South America and African states. Laundering experts have also given warnings that controls need to be extended beyond banks to institutions such as casinos, money exchange bureaux and dealers in commodities such as cars, boats and property.

The report calls for the task force to continue its work with a rotating presidency drawn from the membership. The cost could be funded from assets seized by individual countries. Last year a second task force was created to look at controlling the supplies of chemicals needed in the creation of heroin, cocaine and a wide variety of illegally produced synthetic drugs.

US banks on Major to neutralise Gorbachev charm factor



President Bush and President Mitterrand in Paris yesterday

AMONG the entertainments at last year's Group of Seven summit in Houston was an "exploration", a small black-shrouded tent in which participants were asked to sit in peace and watch seeds grow.

For American officials, who were attempting to nurture such delicate political flowers as free trade, Soviet aid and the ozone layer, the device was apt relaxation. But this year all the problems have grown. "We would need a circus tent to hold them now," said one Houston veteran who intended to be in London this week.

The Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations has become a giant weed. Were it to be ripped from the soil, James Baker, the American Secretary of State, said last week, the effect on relations between the United States and

Global problems such as aid to the Soviet Union have grown into 'monsters' that threaten to destroy the summit, Peter Stothard writes from Washington

Europe could be "really extraordinarily adverse". The damage would not be limited to trade and economic matters, but would include "very, very serious political adverse consequences".

Last year, the G7 leaders promised to put pressure on their negotiators to make concessions on farm subsidies. This year, in the words of Nicholas Brady, the US Treasury secretary, the summit members start "very far apart". President Bush is pushing ahead quickly with his pan-American alternative. A free-trade zone of the US, Canada and Mexico could be as protectionist to the

world outside as the EC threatens to be, with grim consequences for those nations who have no club to join.

Soviet aid, an irritant last year, has become a monster that could destroy the summit. Administration officials are worried that President Gorbachev's personal charm could find a perfect forum in London and are looking nervously to John Major's chairmanship to ensure that neither the man nor the issue gets out of control.

Americans have watched in "wonderment" (Mr Brady's word) as Mr Gorbachev has weaved his way between opposing domestic

forces. Some of the most complex battles, indeed, have taken place on American turf. Harvard university has produced strategies for Mr Gorbachev, Stanford university has struggled for Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president.

The US Treasury, however, can no more afford generosity this year than it could last, even if its leaders were to think that generosity was a good idea. The latest Soviet proposal, set out in a letter from Mr Gorbachev last week, has reassured Mr Brady that the more unrealistic demands for "pots of gold and grand bargains" have been put aside.

Sceptics in the field of Soviet intentions, led by General Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, have been more hostile, arguing that the Soviet Union is still attempting to hide the extent of its military spending. All American officials with experience of

summits with Mr Gorbachev know that they can expect a surprise.

In Houston, the Americans had to work hard to avoid too fast a commitment on international environmental questions. Only some crude trading with Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, prevented America's cautious approach from being too publicly abused. This year Mr Bush is in a significantly weaker position, particularly over the moves to reduce carbon dioxide emissions at next year's Rio de Janeiro "earth summit". In the face of hardening British attitudes, including Mr Major's call for the summiters to go to Rio themselves, Mr Bush risks the sort of international isolation he least likes.

Despite his enhanced reputation after the Gulf war and his "G1" position as the only superpower leader, Mr Bush remains deter-

mined to achieve American aims by clubbability and compromise. When he is looking for support to bomb Iraqi nuclear reactors and to be tough with Mr Gorbachev, he does not want a bloody scrap about global warming.

The G7 used to be a wholly economic forum. The Japanese were thought to be as unsuitable for top-table political conversations as women once were. Now the Japanese are seen as central to political stability in the new world order. After Tokyo's welcome pre-summit cut in interest rates, the White House hopes to bring Japan more closely behind its campaign to expand the world economy. Global economic growth is expected to be close to zero this year. Reduction in poverty is seen as essential to the avoidance of conflict. The emphasis on growth is no longer seen as "some wild US cowboy idea", Mr Brady says.

GERMANY

Bonn takes sympathetic stance on swift aid

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

GERMANY, despite the daunting cost of unification, is the leading advocate among the London summit nations of providing swift and substantial help for the crumbling Soviet economy.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, will press for President Gorbachev to be provided with what Bonn officials call a "realistic" package of aid and expertise that would help meet some of the Soviet Union's most urgent needs. This would involve immediate financial support to help the Soviet Union overcome its severe hard currency shortage. But Germany is not keen to throw large amounts of money at the Soviet problem. Since the Berlin Wall crumbled Bonn has contributed DM55 billion (£18.5 billion) to the Soviet budget.

Instead Germany would like the leading industrial economies jointly to fund and develop projects, primarily in the energy field, to give the Soviet Union the means to earn hard currency. Bonn also wants a strong summit endorsement for Soviet economic reform.

The sympathetic stance the Germans are taking towards Moscow's need for aid is reminiscent of the position Bonn adopted in the early 1980s over the Siberian natural-gas pipeline. In that multi-billion-pound deal, Germany

swapped 3,500 miles of steel pipe from the Ruhr for supplies of Soviet gas to Western Europe. The deal went ahead in spite of fierce opposition from President Ronald Reagan's administration in the United States. At the same time it highlighted the fundamental difference between Germany and its Western allies over economic ties with the Soviet Union.

For the Germans, the Soviet Union is virtually a neighbour which historically has provided a large market for German products. Soviet-German trade even continued for some days after Hitler's troops stormed the Soviet Union.

In the postwar era, West Germany used trade as a testing ground for re-establishing a diplomatic presence in the Soviet bloc, adhering to trade agreements through the worst years of the Cold War. Keeping the door open to the East was considered to be a vital national interest.

The Germans, grateful to Mr Gorbachev for the part he played in German unification, pressed hard to have the Soviet leader invited to London for a post-summit exchange with Western leaders.

But Germany is economically stretched by the cost of modernising its decrepit eastern *Länder* and of accepting hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Japan, which is still running handsome trade surpluses, is seen as well placed to invest in the Soviet Union.

The Germans are keen to ensure that the G7 summit does not impose impossible conditions in return for helping the Soviet Union. They are firmly behind urgent moves towards a market economy, but, guided by their experience in eastern Germany, they want a reasonable time frame for reforms.

A crucial issue for the Germans is a clear definition of how power is shared between the republics and the Soviet government. A stabilisation plan that would lead to the rouble becoming a convertible currency is also high on their list of measures that should receive prompt backing from the West.

Inadequate appeal, page 1
Diary, page 14
Soviet bargain, page 14
Leading article, page 15
Letters, page 15

AGENDA

Overhaul of talks is urged

By COLIN NARBROUGH

ECONOMIC summits are in danger of losing their way and must be overhauled urgently to strengthen collective leadership by the leading industrial nations, according to the Group of Thirty, a Washington-based think-tank.

In a report drawn up for the Group of Seven summit, G30, made up of leading economists, commercial and central bankers, calls for future meetings of this kind to set a "core agenda" to address systematically matters such as economic policy co-ordination, defence, trade and investment, the environment and aid. A separate "topical agenda" would allow the leaders to discuss issues of the moment. The agenda split is designed to halt the trend of economic summits becoming event-driven and episodic.

The other main recommendations are that the summits should define, manage and monitor burden-sharing systematically and comprehensively, while improving follow-up arrangements for initiatives agreed by the leaders. Joint objectives and strategies would also be developed. To improve follow-up, the organisation suggests inter-ministerial meetings in addition to sessions of finance ministers and central bankers.

Charles Taylor, the British executive director of G30, said yesterday that the summits, at which two-thirds of world economic output is represented, have reached a watershed. He said they should no longer remain overly focused on macro-economics and should not be afraid of approaching sensitive subjects.



Rooftop inspection: police checking buildings at a Regent's Park playground near Winfield House, home of the American ambassador in London. The three-day annual summit of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations will be convening at Lancaster House today

CUISINE

Best of British fare to be served to world leaders

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE Foreign and Commonwealth Office yesterday released details of menus being provided during the London discussions. This evening's dinner, for the heads of delegation and foreign ministers, will be served in the Tower of London.

A caterer whose company has catered for ceremonial

occasions in the past, said yesterday: "These are good standard menus, though it is impossible from mere words to be sure what value will eventually appear on the plate. For instance, how much truffle, if any, will be in the sauce perigourdine, and will it be fresh? In general they seem well designed to use best

British ingredients to good advantage, though they are not exactly imaginative. The desserts... look exceedingly ordinary. Probably the chefs could not face attempting anything too complicated."

From West End comparisons, the costliest dish will be tournedos with the perigourdine sauce, say £18.95.

ECONOMIC SUMMIT: DELEGATES' MENUS		
MONDAY 15 JULY	TUESDAY 16 JULY	TUESDAY 16 JULY
Dinner for Heads of Delegation and Foreign Ministers at the Tower of London	Lunch for Heads of Delegation, at Spencer House	Lunch for Foreign and Finance Ministers at Bridgewater House
Parcels of Scottish Smoked Salmon filled with Scallop Mousse and Coriander Vinaigrette	Ravioli of Wild Mushrooms	Sole & Salmon Fillets, Poached
Tournedos of Aberdeen Angus Beef in Filo Pastry Perigourdine Sauce	Roast Fillet of Suffolk Pork En Croute	Noisette of Lamb with Onion & Mint Purée
Seasonal Vegetables	Mustard & Apple Sauce	Roast Potatoes
Daphne Potatoes	Seasonal Vegetables	Creamed Spinach
Selection of British Cheeses	Selection of British Cheeses	Seasonal Vegetables
Graffin of Fresh Fruits Sabayon Sauce	Salad of Summer Fruits with Cream	Trio of Sorbets with Strawberry Conits
Coffee	Coffee	Coffee
£40.00	£24.50	£20.15

EAST-WEST CO-OPERATION

Energy seminar points the way

By MARY DEJEVSKY

A Soviet-United States seminar on the energy sector, held in Moscow last week, may offer one example of the sort of East-West co-operation President Gorbachev will be seeking in London.

It was attended by representatives of more than a dozen US companies, including Amoco, Chevron, Dresser, Exxon and Mobil, and concentrated on the obstacles facing Western companies trying to work with the Soviet energy sector. The Soviet side was represented not only by officials from central ministries, but by officials and managers from the biggest energy-producing regions - Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Tyumen in the Urals.

Soviet representatives were pleased that the seminar was held under the joint auspices of the Soviet foreign ministry and the US State Department.

Moscow has long called for political initiatives of this type to encourage economic co-operation and has blamed the West for not giving banks and private companies more encouragement to deal with the Soviet Union. The response has been that business is not primarily an affair of state and that the Soviet Union must

provide conditions that will attract business and investment from abroad.

The seminar, with its mixture of government and private sector involvement, followed a fact-finding visit to Moscow by a delegation of US businessmen earlier this year. The choice of the energy sector is deliberate. All reports at President Gorbachev's disposal emphasise its importance in the early stages of a Soviet economic recovery.

According to last year's report by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, "it is probable that increased energy exports and reduced agricultural imports represent the most promising near-term approaches to easing the foreign exchange constraint". But difficulties in the energy sector are typical of those facing Western companies dealing with the Soviet Union.

Questions of which authority takes decisions and what legal and financial recourse exists for foreign partners were broached at the seminar. Mr Gorbachev's team in London is likely to cite the discussion as evidence that such practical economic co-operation, encouraged by political will, is the shape of the future.

GORBACHEV MISSION

Hint of blackmail will be left unspoken

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

WHEN President Gorbachev addresses the Group of Seven at the end of their summit on Wednesday, his speech will be no surprise to the participants, who have all had advance copies. Nor will it surprise their many advisers, who for weeks have been having behind-the-scenes talks with Soviet officials about how Mr Gorbachev might tailor his requests to the likely response.

To many, his submission may seem unambitious and unspecific in the light of the speculation that has preceded it and the work invested in it. But Mr Gorbachev is operating not only under the external constraints of asking only for what has already been agreed in principle, but also under severe domestic constraints.

He has made much of the mandates he secured for his trip from nine republic leaders and from the Soviet parliament and leaders of political groups. But he has said nothing about the concessions and undertakings he had to give to square so many different constituencies. Criticism of his foreign policy in recent months has been such that he can no longer act at will while abroad and expect to return a hero.

Three of the undertakings Mr Gorbachev gave these constituencies can be guessed at: there must be no begging for Western charity and nothing that impairs the dignity of the Soviet state; nothing must be offered or agreed that jeopardises Soviet defences (as seen by the Soviet military), even if that means there will be no Moscow summit in the foreseeable future; and the interests of the individual republics, in particular, Russia, must be respected.

Given these constraints, Mr Gorbachev's public G7 submission is likely to contain a long first section dealing with the achievements of perestroika and glasnost and the changes in the Soviet Union since he came to power.

This will give the Soviet leader an opportunity to recount the legislative measures approved by the Soviet parliament to underpin the transition to the market, including the laws on privatisation, bankruptcy and foreign investment.

After this introduction will probably come a summary of Moscow's "anti-crisis programme", which sets a timetable for further legislation and decentralisation, with particular emphasis on the speed of privatisation, the importance of switching much military industry to civilian production, and the enhanced role envisaged for the republics.

Then, quoting the second economic programme on his desk, the joint Yavlinsky-Harvard economic programme, Mr Gorbachev may say that the West can choose between helping or watching from the sidelines. The blackmail element ("if you don't help, the Soviet Union could disintegrate violently and destabilise Europe") will probably be omitted. He may also outline the areas in which help might be used and where Western investment might obtain a relatively swift return.

But the most substantial exchanges will take place at the bilateral meetings Mr Gorbachev will have with each of the G7 leaders. This is where the aid requests will be made and where he will set out his perception of the consequences of a lack of Western "goodwill", by which he will mean Western money.

SUMMIT CIRCUS

Alarm clocks sound as the big parade hits town

By JOE JOSEPH

IS IT possible that when Denis advised Margaret Thatcher to throw in the towel last November he had one panicky eye on the busy spouses' programme for this week's world summit? Was the thought of playing host to Danielle Mitterrand, Helmut Kohl and Sachiyo Kaifu on a "river trip up the Thames, including luncheon" too much to face?

Would Denis have had to chaperone them to the special late opening tonight of Marks & Spencer Oxford Street store, which is offering a chance for discreet shopping to all the summit participants (VAT reclaimable if non-resident in UK)?

The summiters themselves have a duller time of it, having to sit through meetings whose outcome was thrashed out by their

civil servants ages ago. Underlining Japan's reputation for punctuality, Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, was the first to arrive, on Friday. The last is Francois Mitterrand, who descends on London this morning, having eaten his breakfast croissants in Paris.

M Mitterrand takes it as a snub to *la République* if he is not the last to arrive. Ronald Reagan used toirk M Mitterrand by insisting on turning up last at meetings with other leaders. Once M Mitterrand ordered his cavalcade to circle the block until the Reagan convoy had passed, allowing him to drive up late in solitary splendour. But the American head of protocol cottoned on. Thereafter the Reagan motorcade never set off until M Mitterrand's arrival had been confirmed.

Other national traits also have been highlighted in the summit arrangements. In the Queen Elizabeth Centre, where the 4,000 journalists covering the summit will be holed up, the German briefing room stands next to the beer garden. The French and the Italian briefing rooms are on either side of the restaurant.

The summit caterers have bought 80 sides of smoked salmon, half a ton of beef, 1,000 gallons of beer and 100 gallons of fresh cream to feed the press. There is seaweed for Japanese journalists. They are preparing 32,000 meals for the press, which means we will each have to eat eight meals a day to stay ahead. The figure might turn out to be higher, since many television crews will be too busy to eat. Their problem is not deciphering press releases but finding a



Denis Thatcher: did he take clever evasive action?

bearskinned guardsman to fill the background as they talk to camera. American networks are especially keen on this local colour. When Dan Rather, the CBS News

anchorman, arrived in Tokyo to cover Emperor Hirohito's funeral CBS technicians created a fairy-tale studio that blended every item of Japanalia from tatami mats and gilt screens to kimonos.

In London, Mr Rather has set up a special stage in front of the Tower of London. Unwary viewers in Wyoming might think he is being personally guarded by Beefeaters. "It says London to Americans," a man at CBS explained yesterday.

Importantly, all journalists covering the summit will find, alongside the press notes and timetables in their "summit holdalls", a free travelling alarm clock. The summiters want to make sure we don't miss a thing. If there's one thing politicians hate more than being written about, it is flying halfway round the world and not being written about.

A free European city with every flight to the Far East.

(Start collecting them now.)

Typical of the World's Biggest Offer, British Airways is now giving away free cities.

So where do you fancy going in Europe? Because from now until the end of September, if you're a member of the Air Miles Latitudes Scheme, you get 3 times as many Air Miles as normal on Club World return flights to the Far East.

So after a hectic business trip to Hong Kong, Tokyo or Singapore for example, you

could fly from London and recover in Paris, Amsterdam or even Frankfurt.

If you're not already a member, why on earth not? But don't panic. Just call Air Miles Latitudes on 0293 511806 for details or see your travel agent.

The sooner you register, the sooner you can get packing.

Of course Air Miles aren't just available on flights to the Far East.

You can collect them on all of our 150

destinations worldwide as long as you fly full fare.

Current members of British Airways Clubs, simply call your dedicated telephone number.

As you can see, British Airways means business in the Far East. Though it also means lots of pleasure in a rather impressive collection of cities around Europe.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST OFFER.

BRITISH AIRWAYS

The world's favourite airline.

Fighting erupts as Yugoslavs puzzle over new ultimatum

From TIM JUDAH
IN ZAGREB
AND DESSA TREVISAN
IN BELGRADE

SPORADIC fighting erupted in eastern Croatia at the weekend as Croatian security forces clashed with Serb militias. There were reports of mortars and grenades being used near Petrinja, where shooting broke out on Saturday. Thousands of women and children fled to the safety of their respective republics.

The continuing clashes came as people tried to work out the meaning of the latest ultimatum issued by the country's federal presidency, now under the chairmanship of Stipe Mesic, a Croat. In line with the EC-brokered Brioni accord, the army is to retreat to barracks and all illegal "armed formations" are to be demobilised.

Initially observers thought that the ultimatum, which expires on Thursday, was directed primarily against Croatia's forces, the national guard. However, Mr Mesic said that this was not the case since the national guard was a sub-section of the police force. He said that reserves should



be demobilised. There was further confusion when an official said that "the national guard is not a reserve force... I don't know what they say they are" despite claims by national guard members in Osijek, eastern Croatia, that they were reservists.

Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, said that the statement from the federal presidency represented "a compromise... in the sense that we are no longer talking, as in the Brioni accord, of the army returning to its barracks".

In Slovenia, which declared independence on June 25 with Croatia, Janez Jansa, the defence minister, said that the ultimatum was "contradictory". Milan Kucan, the Slovene president, said that it was "unrealistic and inapplicable" since the federal presidency

which Slovenia no longer attends is "a fiction which no longer works".

Late on Saturday night, representatives of the EC, Croatia, Slovenia and the federal government signed a memorandum on the work of the 30 to 50 observers due to monitor the application of the accord. However, they will have to wait until Yugoslavia's federal presidency meets republican leaders tomorrow and decide on what the ultimatum and the accord now mean.

Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, has reacted angrily to the suggestion made by Dr Tudjman that the best solution to the conflict would be to divide his republic between Croatia and Serbia and create a Muslim buffer state in between. He said that such a division would lead "directly to civil war" and that it was the "worst solution". He accused the Croats of being "two-faced", since they had always been against changing existing frontiers.



Holiday salute: planes roar over the Arc de Triomphe

PARIS NOTEBOOK by Philip Jacobson

French forces storm the Bastille Day strawberries

Every Bastille Day parade in Paris is a brilliantly managed exercise in self-delusion, allowing the French to preserve the heartfelt belief that they are still a military power of the first rank. The only difference yesterday was that anyone might have assumed from the extravagant celebrations that France had won the Gulf war with a little help from the United States and Britain.

As *les paras*, the *Légion étrangère*, tanks and crack infantry regiments paraded along the Champs Elysées, President Mitterrand stood as straight as a British guardsman for several hours to receive the salute. On these imperial occasions, he seems to grow several inches. To judge by her sour expression, Danielle Mitterrand was rather less impressed by this manifestation of *la gloire*.

As usual, the Foreign Legion stole the show, with its bearded pioneer sergeants, each bearing an axe, leading the slow march past

the podium. The crowd applauded wildly, possibly unaware that an unprecedented number of these bronzed warriors are now born in more distant climes: the latest figures show a surge of recruitment from the newly democratised nations of eastern Europe.

Among the spectators in the Place de la Concorde was an excited family from Hungary who had come to watch their *legionnaire* son on parade. They arrived in a travel-stained coach with bare tyres, trailing plumes of exhaust smoke, as it rattled into the Place de l'Opéra. Well-dressed Germans descending from luxurious autobahn cruisers looked on smugly; Japanese groups paused to photograph them and their vehicle's exotic number plate.

The "Easties" are everywhere in Paris this summer. Poles and Romanians, Czechs and Bulgarians are doing the City of Light on a budget that would not keep a French family in lunch for

a week. For most of these tourists, a cheap hotel in the suburbs still strains the pocket: some take to youth hostels, others to tents in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Parisians have rather taken to these travellers. One restaurant owner has reduced dinner bills in the name of solidarity with the new democracies in the east.

By tradition, the Bastille Day ceremonies are followed with a reception at the Elysée Palace for deserving citizens. Yesterday's proceedings were enlivened by long delays at the gates, apparently because the president was recording his usual televised message. But the serious business of eating had to come first, resulting in a fierce assault upon the groaning tables. Old ladies elbowed bemuddled colonels aside, elderly gentlemen sporting the ribbon of *Légion d'Honneur*, engaged in the ruthless pursuit of fresh strawberries.

French honours, page 11

Patriotic Serb drills gunmen

From ANNE McELVOY IN KUNIN, YUGOSLAVIA

TAKE the winding road to the fortress of Kulin, the largest town in Croatia's main Serb enclave, and ask for the captain of the local militia and you will be led to a man of indeterminate age wearing full combat gear and a welcoming smile who speaks accented English.

Dragan came two months ago to this remote and dusty town in the Krajina, renowned for its preponderance of drunken Serbs nursing guns and grievances. His mission was to make a task force out of the motley army established by the local police.

He describes his recruits as "highly mobile shock troops, capable of giving maximum support to the federal army". There is no longer any attempt to hide that the Serb forces and the federal army are co-operating in ethnically divided areas. Since Dragan's arrival, the enclave is better organised than before.

Born in Belgrade, Dragan describes himself as a "world traveller" who, it emerges, happens to spend most of his time in war zones. He insists, however, that he is not a mercenary. He came to the Krajina "out of personal attachment to the cause" and

because his soldierly sensibilities recoiled at the chaotic organisation of the Serbian defence troops.

He is clearly anxious to dispel the Serbian forces' reputation for violent excess. "Nobody needs to be armed since I got here," he said. "I am not here to kill people, just to neutralise the enemy. When the Croatian side uses hospitals or police stations in their villages as fortified positions, I'm sorry, I just have to massacre them."

The Serbian side is claiming that 32 Croatian militiamen were killed and 28 injured in a battle in the village of Ljuburvo last week. Most of the fighting has occurred in isolated Croatian villages within the enclave. Zagreb claims that the Serbs are intimidating villages by cutting off electricity and water supplies, while the Serbs claim that Croatia is using the villages as strongholds from which to take over the Krajina and oust the Serbs.

As a Serbian nationalist, Dragan is pained to find so little Western sympathy for his cause. "I don't know much about politics," he said. "My task is to define the front line and train a good army. When that's over, I'll be out of here."

Last Soviet warships sail home

Sassnitz, Germany — The departure of two corvettes, the last Soviet warships stationed in what was East Germany, will today end 46 years of Soviet naval presence. They will be escorted into international waters by German naval vessels. The Soviet army must repatriate 330,000 troops, 200,000 family members and all equipment before January 1, 1995. (AFP)

Party upheaval

Athens — The Greek Communist party, controlled by a small majority of stalwart hardliners, has suspended 44 of the 52 reformers on its 111-member central committee. The hardliners also called for a party congress in November at which all reformers are expected to be expelled from the party. (Reuters)

Cresson protest

Tokyo — About 30 right-wing Japanese guerrillas in an effigy of Edith Cresson, the French prime minister, in a Bastille Day protest against her attacks on Japanese trading practices. Mme Cresson claims that Japanese trading practices are a threat to sectors of European industry. (Reuters)

Free trade plan

Tirana — Albania's reforming government is considering setting up free economic zones to stimulate foreign investment. Ylli Bufi, the prime minister, said. Meeting officials in Kavaja, western Albania, Mr Bufi said their town would be included in one of these zones. (Reuters)

Danube conflict sharpens

From GERARD DAVIES
IN BRATISLAVA

HUNGARY and Czechoslovakia are heading for a confrontation over communist plans, dating back 14 years, for a 105-mile dam system along the Danube, their mutual border.

The Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros project is meant to replace pollution-causing, brown coal power stations, protect against serious flooding and provide a link in a North Sea-Black Sea shipping route.

Delegations of ministers were to meet today in Bratislava, the Slovak capital, where they are expected to put forward expensive but incompatible solutions to try to end a two-year deadlock during which work on the Czechoslovak side has been almost completed.

The second meeting at government level this year is not expected to be any more productive than the last, after which the two sides were not even on speaking terms. This time officials are not even sure it will be possible to set a date for the next meeting.

Hungary ceased work on its part of the project in 1989 for ecological reasons and is said to be ready to pay to return the inland delta to its original state. It is also ready to pay for the building of a gas-turbine power station on the Slovak side.

But Czechoslovakia, mindful of the 1965 floods which destroyed the homes of 55,000 villagers, is adamant that it will go ahead with at least a scaled-down version of the project.

SOME PEOPLE LIKE TO BE DIFFERENT JUST FOR THE JOY OF IT.



Few cars embody the spirit of individuality better than the Alfa Romeo 164: a fusion of stirring performance and superlative comfort. And perhaps best of all, it's beautifully distinctive.

Pininfarina can take much of the credit, having designed what is recognised as one of the best styled cars in the world.

Indeed Performance Car Magazine awarded us that very accolade and also went on to rate our 184 bhp 3 litre V6 engine as "best in the world". The 148 bhp 164 2.0 Twin Spark received no less rapturous applause.

Car Magazine "...can you think of a better 2.0 litre executive car? We can't." Nor could What Car. They voted the model "Executive Car of the Year".

Business Magazine claimed "...this Twin Spark engine is a minor classic in its own right."

The figures speak for themselves: from 0-60 mph in 9.2 seconds and 130 mph, where permissible.

Much admired, too, were the comprehensive specifications which come as standard on every model in the range: 6 year anti-rust warranty, electric windows, electrically operated and heated exterior door mirrors, power steering, central locking, a six speaker stereo system and ABS on the 3 litre V6 models.

Select the Lusso model and you gain an electric sunroof, alloy wheels plus, on the 3 litre model, air conditioning as standard. The ultimate 164, the 200 bhp 3.0 V6 Cloverleaf boasts all these features, and adds full leather upholstery and a sophisticated electronic suspension damping system.

So when it comes to performance and individuality, there's no better place to be seen than behind the wheel of an Alfa Romeo 164. Prices start from £16,790* for 164 2.0 Twin Spark. The 164 3.0 V6 is £21,730* and the 164 3.0 V6 Cloverleaf, £27,299*.

Test drive the difference just for the joy of it and discover a whole new world of motoring.

To: Alfa Romeo Information Service, PO Box 472, Harrow, Middlesex HA2 0BR., or telephone: (081) 200 1818 (24 hours). Name (Mr. Mrs. Miss) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel. No. _____

Present car _____ Year of Reg. _____

Which model interests you? Twin Spark ☐ 3 Litre ☐ Cloverleaf ☐



A RACE APART

*Prices quoted are correct at time of going to press and include car tax and VAT. Delivery and number plates are extra. Manufacturer's performance data.

"The bitter taste of poor quality remains long after the sweet taste of low price is forgotten."

John David Stanhope.

Amongst all the uncertainty of temporary discounts, cash back promises and free offer incentives, one thing is certain.

Rover are not and will not be cutting the prices of their cars.

Rover build cars people want to buy.

Last month our market share went up, less prestigious marques went down.

Our current product range has received accolade after accolade from the motoring and consumer press alike.

"... the best small car in the world." Autocar & Motor.*

"... the kind of car you would expect BMW to build." Autocar & Motor.*

"... among the most advanced engines to be found in any production car." What Car?†

"... proves that Britain can still build a world beater." Car.‡

We believe there is no quicker way to savage the excellent used car prices enjoyed by our current owners than by introducing overnight price cuts.

Talk to your Rover dealer and he'll explain a little more about the activities of other manufacturers.

How the seductive offers you read about are not always quite what they seem.

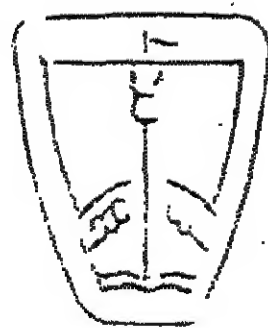
How their large discounts only apply to particular models and obsolete stock.

And he'll point out the penalty you'd pay if you don't have low cost or 0% finance as part of your purchase plan.

He'll tell you about real 'long term value for money'; real 'low cost of ownership'.

And, with the aid of a test drive he'll demonstrate exactly what you buy into when you buy a Rover. A commitment to quality, refinement and engineering excellence.

A car you'll be as proud to own in three years time as you will be tomorrow.



Kurds try to block allied troops from leaving haven

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ZAKHO

KURDS have been demonstrating anxiety over the withdrawal of the coalition forces from northern Iraq, scheduled to have been completed today, and in one incident about 4,000 Kurds thronged on to a bridge at the border crossing with Turkey to block the leaving allied troops.

Kurdish political leaders managed to disperse the crowd, who were waving banners reading "Thank you, but the job is half done" and shouting "No, no, Saddam" and "Yes, yes, Bush." Faizel Merani, regional head of the Kurdish Democratic party, argued: "You should be waving flags and flowers. These people have suffered much on our behalf." The crowd

acknowledged their gratitude by carrying Major-General Jay Garner, the senior allied commander in Iraq, who had come to survey the trouble, on their shoulders to his helicopter.

Yesterday the general was in Zakho and exchanged his general's cap for peshmerga guerrilla headgear as a small crowd lined the streets to wave through British, French and American convoys. The general, from Arcadia, Florida, later spoke of the emotion and pride of accomplishment of the allied forces.

Among the last British troops to leave will be Bravo Company of 40 Marine Commando, who will be taken by helicopter to Silopi in Turkey to take part in the multinational residual force designed as the Kurds' ultimate safeguard. Air elements of the new force will be stationed in Batman and Incirlik.

For many of the troops their eagerness to rejoin their families is tempered by anxieties for the people they came to rescue three months ago. "The Kurds do have something to be worried about," said one Royal Marine captain. "Maybe we bought these people some time."

At the Zakho headquarters of the Kurdish Front, Shafik Saadullah, the group's local leader, laughed at the suggestion that his people would flee again the moment the allies withdrew. But there was little disguising his tempered anxieties that the Iraqi government will try to fill the vacuum that may now ensue.

"We always knew the allies would leave one day," said Mr Saadullah. "The temptation of the Iraqi government will now be to test our responses." In Zakho the front is bringing in its own police force of up to 300 people, in Mr Saadullah's words "old peshmerga" rather than the new "gun-carrying breed who claim the name."

Not every allied soldier will be withdrawing. The Military Co-operation Centre, the body which consults with the Iraqi side on a daily basis, will retain an office in Zakho to which they will commute by helicopter from Silopi. Some of the voluntary organisations, too, spoke of their commitment to remain, although one charity worker confessed her anxiety that the Iraqi government would do everything to make their stay more difficult.

The Kurds of northern Iraq, both those in what was once the 3,600-square-mile security zone and the majority outside, now wait to see if Baghdad is genuine in its desire for peace.

West still uncertain on Iraqi A-bomb

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

INTERNATIONAL panic over Iraq's nuclear weapons capability has highlighted the failure of Western intelligence agencies to monitor effectively President Saddam Hussein's nuclear ambitions. It is still unclear how close he is to developing a bomb.

The Central Intelligence Agency announced at the end of last year that Saddam could be much closer than the West imagined. At one point, CIA sources indicated that he could have a bomb in six months; and that was before an Iraqi scientist defected to the Americans in May and exposed Saddam's secret weapons programme.

Iraq is, however, using a method for enriching uranium that dates from the 1940s. International restrictions have also prevented advanced technology from reaching Iraq and other countries with nuclear ambitions.

There is now genuine concern, however, that Iraq could build a number of crude nuclear devices in a comparatively short time. The Iraqi defector claimed at least one would be ready by the end of this year. Some of the scientist's claims have proved to be unreliable, so intelligence agencies are still divided over the progress of the Iraqi programme.

Saddam's plea, page 1



Rough crossing: residents of a village near Hefei, in the province of Anhui, wading across the main street. Experts estimate that even if the heavy rains let up, it could take up to six weeks to drain the floodwaters from thousands of acres of submerged farmland and homes in eastern China

Rescue teams mobilised as floods sweep China

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

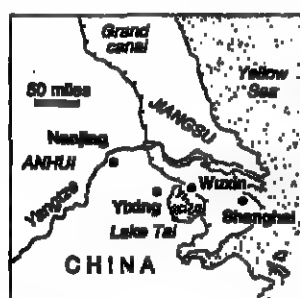
PEKING yesterday set up an office to co-ordinate relief shipments from foreign donors for one of China's worst flooding disasters of the century. The Yangtze river was reported to be swollen with floodwater, and officials said better weather yesterday did not mean the emergency was over.

Rivers and lakes rose in eastern China, heightening flood worries in the area around Shanghai, the country's biggest city, and threatening further damage in regions devastated by weeks of rain.

People's Liberation Army soldiers and civilians worked to reach people stranded by flooding in eastern Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, the areas hardest hit by storms and flooding that have killed more than 1,400 people.

Around the city of Wuxi in Jiangsu province, the sun blazed down on scenes of destruction. Peasants pointed boats and wooden washbasins around their fields and huddled on rooftops crowded with furniture, motorcycles and livestock.

Thousands of peasants filled sandbags to shore up the banks of the Yangtze and protect outlying areas of Nanjing and Shanghai, where the river empties into the sea. Residents also battled to control floods in the southwestern provinces of Guizhou and



Sichuan, where hundreds of deaths have been reported after rains that deluged villages, farms and factories.

Taihu, near Shanghai and the industrial centres of Suzhou and Wuxi, contained twice its normal capacity of water, the official Xinhua news agency reported. The lake is located on the edge of Shanghai, where Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces meet.

Floodwaters have stranded 320,000 people, destroyed thousands of homes and submerged 889,000 acres of farmland, Xinhua reported. It said experts estimate that, even if the rains let up, it will take from 20 to 40 days to drain the floodwaters.

Xinhua said water levels on stretches of the Yangtze from the central province of Hubei to Jiangsu have topped the warning mark since the beginning of July. The Hui and Chu rivers in eastern China also were filled to flood stages, the news agency said.

Threat of Pol Pot trial renewed

FROM NEIL KELLY IN BANGKOK

AS Cambodian leaders gathered in Peking for a meeting this week of the Supreme National Council, Chea Sim, number two in Cambodia's ruling politburo, said during a weekend visit here that Pol Pot and other Khmer Rouge leaders would be put on trial after a peace settlement.

"That is the wish of the Cambodian people," said Chea Sim, who is regarded as the hardest of the communist hardliners in the Phnom Penh government. "For Pol Pot and the top men we will make a trial, for others we have to consider the matter," he added. He gave no other names.

After the Cambodian government was installed by Vietnam in 1979, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, his deputy, were tried in their absence on charges of committing genocide and sentenced to death. The Khmer Rouge leadership is now nominally in the hands of Khieu Samphan and his deputy, Son Senn. They also represent the Khmer Rouge on the Supreme National Council, where they are accepted by the Phnom Penh government.

Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, has previously said that Khmer Rouge leaders should be tried by a Nuremberg-style tribunal. But he said nothing of that kind at talks in Thailand three weeks ago when the

warring factions agreed to an unlimited ceasefire and the end of foreign military aid. Cambodian officials said progress had been achieved largely because of unprecedented harmony between the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Hun Sen had adopted a much friendlier approach, according to Prince Sihanouk, the resistance leader, who said he was astonished to hear Mr Hun Sen address the Khmer Rouge leader with the Khmer term, *sinaeha*, meaning "beloved". Prince Sihanouk's son, Prince Ranariddh, said: "I almost fell off my chair when I heard that. Previously they rarely addressed each other directly, except to shout abuse." The prince said the Khmer Rouge had become more flexible. "Maybe not Pol Pot, but I believe the others have had a change of heart," he said.

In Bangkok, Mr Chea Sim said results from the Peking talks would be limited because not all members of the council were attending. However, it would make preparations for the next full meeting in Bangkok next month. This week's meeting takes Mr Hun Sen for the first time to China, the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge. His engagement there appears to be limited to meetings of the Cambodian factions.

Struggle looms for control of drug gang

Bangkok - Mo Heng, the president of the political wing of a private army run by Khun Sa, a drug warlord in the remote Golden Triangle opium-growing region of Burma, has died, creating a debate over who should succeed him.

Mo died of throat cancer in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand, on Friday, aged 66. His position has been taken over temporarily by Mr Khun, who is wanted in the United States on drug trafficking charges. Mr Khun is commander-in-chief of the Muang Tai army and the best known of several warlords financing private armies through the production and trafficking of heroin in the Golden Triangle, which straddles northern Thailand, Burma and Laos.

The Muang Tai army operates in Burma's eastern Shan state and portrays itself as a body of autonomy-seeking freedom fighters. One of Mr Khun's aides said some Shan elders were unhappy about him taking the presidency permanently because he is half ethnic Chinese and not pure Shan. (Reuters)

Release hope

Hong Kong - Two brothers who took part in Changsha democracy protests in 1989 were jailed for illegally crossing the border to Hong Kong just days after returning to China, despite official assurances they would not be. But a source close to them said here they would be released in about a week. (Reuters)

High turnout

Nouakchott - The government in Mauritania has been surprised by the 85 per cent turnout of voters to approve a Western-style constitution that will end 13 years of military rule. The turnout was nearly triple the 30 per cent expected, with 97.9 per cent of the voters casting the green ballot for "yes". (AFP)

Nabul round-up

Jerusalem - Israeli troops rounded up 55 Palestinians in a sweep through Nabulus during a curfew that confined the 120,000 residents to their homes. A Palestine Liberation Organisation supporter, Said Kanaan, called it the biggest operation of its kind since Israel took the town in 1967. (Reuters)

Kurdish raid

Ankara - In renewed violence in southeast Turkey, separatist guerrillas of the Kurdish Workers' party killed nine civilians, including three adults and a baby from one family, and wounded four other people during an attack on a home in the village of Harmanck, the Anatolian news agency said. (Reuters)

Back home

Kuwait City - Kuwait's air force has returned home almost a year after seeking refuge in Saudi Arabia when Iraq invaded the emirate. General Pat Kelly, the top-ranking US military commander in the country, said. The return comes as America begins helping to rebuild Kuwaiti military bases. (AFP)

Murder charges

Sydney - Two men have been charged in connection with the murder of a leading heart surgeon, Victor Chang, aged 54, who was shot ten days ago. Chief Seng Leng, aged 48, was charged with Chang's murder. Jimmy Tan, aged 39, was charged with one count of being an accessory after the fact. (Reuters)

Tamil offensive

Colombo - Using armoured bulldozers, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam launched a fresh attempt to overrun a strategic army base at Elephant Pass in northern Sri Lanka, which is under curfew. At least 16 troops and 45 Tigers were killed in the attack, government officials said here. (AFP)

Buried alive

Manila - More than 40 tribespeople who hid in mountain caves to escape the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, were buried alive by volcanic debris. Nine Aeta families refused to be taken to refugee centres and were buried in the caves in San Marcelino, 18 miles south of Pinatubo. (Reuters)

Copcats blot American journalism's copybook

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

AMERICAN newspapers pride themselves on coming clean over their ethical lapses, but it must be something of a record when both *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* apologise to two other newspapers for copying their copy.

The mea culpa from *The New York Times* could not have been more delectable. Its offence, wrote the editors in a note to readers, lay in plagiarising material in a story about the dean of journalism at Boston university who was forced to resign on Friday for plagiarising a speech. *The New York Times*, like most other newspapers, had made hay with the irony of Joseph Maitre's sin in plagiarising the words and ideas of a film critic

in an address to students. After all, the dean's department tells new journalism students that "plagiarism is the most serious academic offence that you can commit".

But then *The Boston Globe* noticed that *The New York Times* report of the affair was suspiciously similar to its own. In an explanation that will surely go down in journalism textbooks, *The New York Times* confessed on page three that it "should have noted" that the plagiarised paragraphs it had cited from Mr Maitre's speech were lifted from the *Globe*. In addition, "the *Times* article included a passage of five paragraphs that closely resembled five paragraphs in the *Globe*" and was "improperly dependent on the

Globe account". Down at *The Washington Post*, the gloating over its chief rival was short-lived. On Saturday the *Post* announced that its Miami correspondent had "violated *Post* policies" by lifting facts and quotations in a light-hearted yarn about mosquitoes without attribution from the *Miami Herald* and a news agency. The offence cost the correspondent her job. The *Post* has been particularly sensitive about reporting ethics since 1980, when one of its staff confessed to fabricating a report about a young drug addict that had won her a Pulitzer prize.

Outdoing the *Times* for contrition, the *Post* went on to flagellate itself with a substantial article by its media correspondent on the downfall of Laura Parker, the unfortunate Miami correspondent. Ms Parker, a journalist with a distinguished past, had failed to credit the *Herald* when she quoted a resident as saying:

"The only thing that works against mosquitoes is running." She had also done the same for a farmer who said: "They are right through one of my neighbour's screen enclosures." On top of that, she borrowed details from the *Herald*, such as the fact that mosquitoes are attracted to a chemical secreted in oxen breath. The *Post* had sent an apology to the *Herald* and it quoted John Pancake, the Miami editor, as saying he and his staff "were a little bit disappointed in *The Washington Post*". Shocked readers also learnt from Mr Pancake that "stuff close to this goes on a lot in journalism".



Loren: recognition for 40 years of film acting

Honour for Sophia Loren

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SOPHIA Loren, the Italian-born film star, was made a knight of the Legion of Honour in France's Bastille Day honours list yesterday. She had been nominated for the country's highest honour by the foreign ministry.

The official gazette said that Loren, aged 56, wife of Carlo Ponti, the film producer, was decorated in recognition of her 40 years of professional achievement. Sophia Loren and her husband became French citizens in 1966 so that they could be married. Ponti's divorce from his previous wife is not recognised in Italy.

Among the other 30 civilian recipients of the various grades of the Legion of Honour yesterday were Claude Lévi-Strauss, the anthropologist, awarded the Grand Cross, Alain Decaux, the historian, and Gérard Oury, the film director, made commanders, and Vlado Perlemuter, the pianist, who was made a grand officer.

Homeland hunger strike ends after Mandela visit

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

TWENTY-THREE political prisoners held in the South African homeland of Bophuthatswana ended a 30-day hunger strike yesterday after they were visited by Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress president, and other leaders of the organisation.

Some of the men, who had been transferred from prison to a hospital near Pretoria, were in "shocking condition", according to a group of churchmen who saw them last week. Mr Mandela, Walter Sisulu, the ANC deputy president, and Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary-general, were given access to the prisoners after several hours of negotiations on Saturday involving President de Klerk and Lucas Mangope, the president of Bophuthatswana.

The hunger strikers are among 166 prisoners held in Bophuthatswana jails in the wake of an attempted coup in the homeland in 1988 that was crushed by South African forces. They are demanding immediate release under the Pretoria Minute agreed between the South African government and the ANC last August. The nominally independent Bophuthatswana maintains, however, that the pact does not include its prisoners.

The ANC is accusing the United States of showing insincerity over the issue of the prisoners. In announcing the lifting of economic sanctions last week, President Bush said America was satisfied that Pretoria had released all prisoners of conscience as defined under the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act and that it

was now asking the government to put pressure on Bophuthatswana for the release of the political prisoners it held.

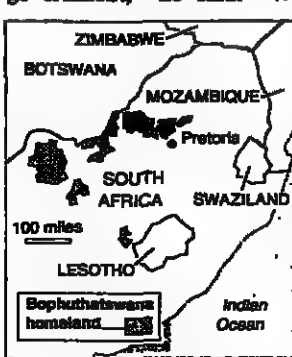
Mr Ramaphosa said yesterday that this contradicted the ANC's understanding of Washington's policy of non-recognition of the homelands. "It suggests that Bophuthatswana is a sovereign state and that South Africa should begin exerting pressure on another government," he said. "We

have no jurisdiction over the ones in Bophuthatswana and, while that may be disputed, our law does not require the South African government to end the independent homelands system as a condition for lifting sanctions."

An explosion caused extensive damage yesterday to a former white school in Pretoria now allocated by the government to be used for the education of the children of ANC exiles who are expected to return to South Africa from Tanzania next month. The Hillview high school is undergoing renovation after being closed ten years ago.

An ANC spokesman said that the blast was clearly the work of right-wing elements, although no group has yet claimed responsibility. Last week right-wing groups gave a warning that they would not allow the school to be used by black pupils.

Jerusalem: The Israeli cabinet yesterday unanimously lifted economic and cultural sanctions against South Africa. Israel radio said. Military sanctions were not discussed. Israel traded extensively with Pretoria before 1987. (AFP)



cannot but conclude that there is a lack of sincerity.

Herman Cohen, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, said at the weekend that Washington remained deeply concerned about the Bophuthatswana prisoners and that the South African government "has not used its tremendous influence to get them out. We've told the South African government that".

In a satellite interview with journalists in Pretoria and Lagos, Mr Cohen said: "Under our law we wanted the South African government to release those prisoners imprisoned by it. They claim they

Ghetto film sparks off-screen violence

By CHARLES BRENNER

ONE person was killed and at least 33 wounded when gunfire erupted in and around cinemas showing a film about black ghetto violence in a dozen American cities over the weekend.

Boyz n the Hood is the latest in a series of films about the violent culture of inner city ghetto gangs which has sparked shootings among patrons. On Friday night five people were wounded in a cinema complex in Universal City, north of Hollywood. Gunfire broke out seconds after the lights dimmed, send-

ing patrons stampeding for the exits. The death occurred outside a Chicago suburb cinema.

Some cinemas reacted by cancelling the film and others by increasing security measures. John Singleton, the 23-year-old director, denounced the violence but accused cinema owners of "artistic racism" in closing his film. Although showing the kind of violence thought glamorous by many inner city black youths, the film was meant to show the folly of such behaviour, Mr Singleton said.

Lotus 1-2-3 Realtime.

On 2nd July 1991, Morse hosted the UK launch of Lotus 1-2-3 Realtime for Sun. (Also Lotus 1-2-3 for SPARC Systems). Lotus allows Sun users to analyse up-to-the-minute market data as it comes in from Reuters, Teletext etc. Fully making Sun the No.1 platform for financial customers. Call Clare for a launch pack.

MORSE 17 Sheep Lane, Mortlake SW14, 081-876 0044
78 High Holborn, London WC1, 071-831 0644

Ultimate worrier

The longest, highest rollercoaster in the world is about to be unleashed

At the risk of leaving his stomach 100ft up in the sky, Frank Bruno will, on Wednesday, inaugurate the biggest rollercoaster in the world. "The Ultimate", at the Lightwater Valley theme park, near Ripon in Yorkshire, is twice as high as anything of its kind in Britain. Grinding up two 100ft timber trestles and hurtling through wooded valleys, switchback loops and tunnels, it is, at 7,475ft, a full 90ft longer than the notorious Beast, in Cincinnati, Ohio, which for ten years has stood unchallenged as the world's longest drawn-out assault on the nervous system.

The Ultimate is the ultimate for length, and allegedly for sustained velocity, though other boneshakers can claim a higher initial downward plunge, and consequently a greater top speed. At Cedar Point Park, Ohio, the Magnum XL200 has a drop of 192ft, compared with Ripon's 162, and a recorded top speed of 70mph as opposed to Ripon's planned top speed of slightly more than 60mph.

Serious rollercoaster freaks are reserving judgement until they have seen the whites of their own knuckles. There is a whole connoisseurship of the big drop, with its own arcane vocabulary, and devotees travel thousands of miles to sample the stomach-churning moments contrived by the Torquemadas of the high trestle from California to Blackpool.

"Size isn't everything," says Justin Garvanovic, aged 24, co-editor of the dipper fanzine *First Drop*. "Promoters are under constant pressure to build bigger and bigger, so that they can claim to have the tallest, longest or the fastest circuit. But many big circuits die at the beginning or the end of the run, and do not give the same kick as smaller ones which have been designed with real ingenuity, to keep the surprises coming all the way."

But Mr Garvanovic con-

cedes that the Ultimate is "definitely a feather in Britain's cap. Part of the circuit is raised on the traditional wood frames, which enthusiasts prefer, because the wood flexes and groans as the trains go over it. It looks dangerous to people who don't understand that the framework is designed to be flexible."

The new knuckle-blancher is the brainchild of an enthusiast. Robert Stavely, owner of the theme park, has sampled the masterpieces of the art on both sides of the Atlantic. He readily admits that the project is the fulfilment of a personal ambition, as well as a commercial venture. "Of course I was the first person to go on it," he says. "Nobody was going to beat me to that. What we have built should last for ever."

In 1976, drought spoiled the strawberry crop of Mr Stavely's pick-your-own fruit farm, and he built a lake to provide a reliable water supply. This became a tourist attraction in itself, and the park grew until last year it had nearly half a million visitors. The Ultimate is intended to add 160,000 more to the total.

After plunging from the second of two timber viaducts, the circuit cuts through a wooded valley at low level, so that passengers will feel the branches are almost close enough to touch. The plan depicts a succession of surprises — the Ripple, the Wiggle, Badger's Set Plunge, and two points of "Take-Off", where computer-calculated dynamic forces will lift the passengers an inch or two out of their seats.

"We did not set out to make it the longest in the world," Mr Stavely says. "The terrain obliged us to make it as long as it is. In fact, we have so much momentum in the circuit that we could easily add another half-mile loop. If anyone is tempted to build another one a few yards longer, so as to claim the record, we just might do that."

GEORGE HILL



The Lightwater rollercoaster

Old enough to know better?

MICHAEL POMELL



Alternatives: the BT advertisement (top to bottom) sums up many a parent's fears, while Carolyn Douglas allows her son Ben to choose his own entertainment on alternate holiday days

Should teenagers be dragged away on holiday with their parents, or trusted to look after things at home? Either way brings problems, Jane Bidder reports

Jilly Cooper, the novelist, recalls a holiday in Majorca with her husband Leo, daughter Emily (then aged 15) and a teenage friend: "Poor Leo and I would sit in this nightclub until midnight, chaperoning Emily and her chum. They were at the age when all they wanted was to get off with the opposite sex and no one would ask them to dance because we were there. Emily didn't actually ask us to leave, but her face slumped in despair."

Despite it often the most memorable element of a holiday where teenagers are involved, shared equally between children dragged away from all the good parties at home, and parents, facing the prospect of summer-long sulks and having to make countless unpaid taxi journeys to late night hot-spots.

Equally dismal, however, can be the alternative, of leaving those teenagers behind. What parent can sink happily on to their sunbed without visions of visigoth hordes — even the most mature teenagers have iffy friends — plundering the

drinks cabinet and dropping lighted cigarettes down the side of the sofa?

So is there an age at which teenagers can safely be left in charge of the family home, or is it possible to have a successful holiday *en famille* once adolescence has struck?

Carolyn Douglas, mother of three and director of Exploring Parenthood (a charity designed to steer parents through the hazards of child rearing), believes too many adults abandon their offspring too young. Leaving children alone is not an offence in law, but one could be prosecuted for negligence if they came to harm: "I wouldn't leave a teenager until he was at least 17. It's much better to take him with you, but loosen ground rules such as extending bed-time."

Last year, Mrs Douglas and her husband allowed their 15-year-old son Ben (who is beginning to bridle at family holidays) to choose what he

wanted to do every other day: "He was prepared to mooch around doing what we wanted, knowing that he could walk up and down the coast looking cool (his choice of entertainment) the next day."

Inflexibility on holidays rocks many a marriage, let alone a parent-child relationship. Mrs Douglas recalls a friend who took her daughter and stepdaughter camping last year, but set stringent rules: "One evening, when neither girl was back on time, the mother wandered the camp in her nightie, and found them smoking and talking to boys under a tree. She was so upset that this year, both girls — who are great friends — are being left at home as a punishment."

"There are several confused emotions here: the mother wanted to prove she was a good step-parent, and was also upset that her daughter — who was more tightly controlled at home than her step-sister — had been 'led astray'."

Ms Cooper believes the only answer is to holiday with another couple and their teenage children to provide on-the-spot entertainment. Vetting local Romeos is a holiday chore she believes can be lightened by inviting them back to dinner, "just to keep an eye on things". She spent one adolescent holiday dodging her own parents in pursuit of romance: "Teenagers on holiday are like dogs on heat: perhaps one should pack the Pill with the Ambre Solaire."

As an adolescent, I met a Mexican who was at in an American army base in France, and headed for the sand dunes while my parents thought I was collecting rare seaweed.

Obviously, some locations are more teenager friendly than others, and parents may have to sacrifice one sort of culture for another. Anne Rogers from London recalls her 15-year-old daughter Louise lying on the back seat of the car through the length and breadth of the Dordogne: "We'd say, 'Look at that wonderful scenery', and she'd open one eye, mummur, 'Oh yes', and lie down again. The following year, we were going to Greece, but because she wasn't enthusiastic (too much history), we changed it to California, knowing it would probably be our last family holiday together. That worked quite well, apart from the hours we spent sitting outside phone boxes while she tried to telephone her boy-friend."

A possible solution is to go to the same place, but stay in separate accommodation. Maggi and David Sanders regularly booked their teenage sons (from 13 and 15 years onwards) into a chalet complex while they took hotel rooms nearby: "Sometimes we bumped into them at various night-clubs at 3am, and they'd be quite happy to come up and chat," their

mother says. "It worked because both boys are sensible. I'm not sure we'd have done the same with girls."

If the children are completely intransigent, and there is no alternative to leaving them behind, there are some precautions that can be taken, but it may be as well to prepare for the worst. Dr Brenda Limner, author of *Living With Teenagers* (recently published by Optima), who started by leaving her son Matthew at the age of 16 for weekends only, once came back to a ruined — and expensive — washer-drier. Ms Cooper remembers one particularly eventful weekend away, when the partying teenagers were besieged by gate-crashers who were sick into potted plants and stepped on a precious china dog.

Leaving spare keys, listing emergency numbers, stocking up the fridge, and explaining how much food to give the dog are just some of the preparations which any parent should make before shutting the front door. Mrs Douglas is appalled by how little house-keeping money some mothers leave their children: "There's a bizarre assumption that if the weekly family budget is £100, one member will only need £20." She recommends asking a responsible adult nearby to keep an eye on things; that parents should ring home every three days, and have dry runs by going away for short weekends first. The Douglasses followed these rules with their two adolescent daughters (now in their early twenties), but warned that "teenagers can feel abandoned if parents go off for too long. I know one family who were away for two-and-a-half weeks: their two daughters were fine until the last three days. As the parents walked in through the front door, one girl was throwing a chair at her sister." Ms Cooper adds that inviting a friend to keep one's adolescent company isn't necessarily a solution: "They can easily get fed up with each other."

Dr Limner says that such vulnerability tends to be forgotten by parents. "Teenagers can get both lonely and scared," she says. "Parents should consider whether their house is safe — if the house is very isolated, they might think twice about leaving."

Even if you think your adolescent is in safe hands while you holiday alone, it's worth getting someone to keep an eye on the house. Teenage ingenuity knows no bounds. Simon Fawcett (now a respectable 22) and friends forged letters from their parents to their boarding school housemaster, giving them "permission" for a weekend out. The 16-year-olds then held a riotous party at a friend's house while his parents were away. "Another of my friends was left alone when he was only 15, and wrote off his mother's car. Because he was under-age, he left it in a ditch for his parents to sort out when they flew back."



Practical wear
this
summer.



Practical
anywhere this
summer.

The sun does strange things to the British. This summer however there's one device to help us maintain our traditional reserve.

The new Freeland cordless phone from BT. There'll be no more undignified dashes from the garden when summoned by bells, for its 100 metre range means you're always in contact. And its nine number memory means you'll be able to read more of your novel and less of the phone book.

Perhaps most important of all, the base station can page the handset, so you can be told just when that next drink is ready.

So why not come along and try one out? The BT Freeland is available from BT Shops and branches of Argos, Boots, Comet, Currys, Dixons, John Lewis, Rumbelows and all good telephone retailers.

For your nearest stockist, call the number below.

CALL FREE 0800 800 866 ANYTIME

BT

APPROVED
The BT Freeland
is a registered trademark
of BT plc. All other
names are the property
of their respective owners.

Living in each other's pocket

How condominium living encourages the wrong residents to rule the roost

You struggle to the post box after a gruelling day, and find a letter signed by a neighbour telling you to cough up £2,000 for repairs to the lift in the next entrance. It may be one you do not use, but you do not think of refusing. There is a 10 per cent surcharge for every month you fail to pay. Such are the joys of communal living.

"Commonhold", the British government's plan to enable leaseholders to band together and acquire the freehold of their building, has been around in various forms for decades in the United States. Some 18 million Americans now live in condominiums or co-operative homes.

In "condos", you own your flat outright and share the common property and running costs with your fellow residents. In "co-ops", a gear peculiar to New York and a few other cities, you do not own the flat, but rather a share in the corporation that owns the building. In both systems, you learn quickly that your home is not your castle. Before you even move in, you must sign a book of rules as fat as a telephone directory. Co-ops allow residents to blackball would-be buyers or evict owners with minimum explanation.

Owning a condo or co-op means submitting to the will of the majority, in practice an active minority of neighbours,

the ones who get elected to the board which runs the building. The job is a thankless and unpaid one, although it requires decisions costing hundreds of thousands of pounds. When all goes smoothly, apathy is the biggest problem. Boards often resort to gimmicks to lure residents to annual meetings. On Long Island, they hold them around the swimming pool, with the promise of a free barbecue at the end.

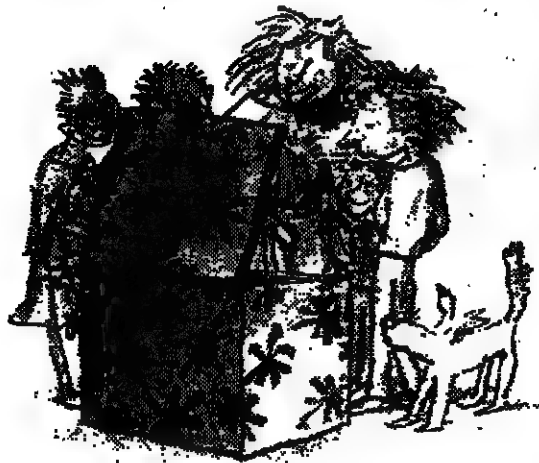
Condo boards and their subcommittees spend hours in rambling meetings, often dominated by the retired, underemployed or petty dictators among residents. But condo life can be venomous. Physical attack and all manner of dirty tricks have been reported in "condo wars" that erupt over petty matters such as whether to leave lights burning in hallways.

Condominiums dominated by retired people have the worst reputation. "Forget Democrats and Republicans," the *Los Angeles Times* noted recently. "The most ferocious politics in America go on between the unit owners of condominiums."

As a way of defusing one of the biggest points of dispute, California passed a law setting limits to the amount by which boards may raise service charges. Other states are expected to follow suit.

CHARLES BREMNER

WHO CAN FOLLOW EDWARD LEAR?



Lindsay Duguid looks at contemporary children's book illustration in this Friday's TES.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Theatre: Jim Hiley reflects on the fact that one audience's comic delight can be another audience's bafflement

Funny business, writing comedy

Until recently, every other theatrical production in London seemed to be a musical. But the song-and-dance boom has now been overtaken by a binge of mirth-and-merriment. What has given rise to the present rush of comedy productions?

Britain's most fertile comic author, Alan Ayckbourn, says that all management is attempting to recoup their losses with audience-pleasing diversions. "I suspect that the recession has led theatres into dire straits, and they're hoping to liven up business." He is quick to add that the use of humour does not necessarily indicate trivial-mindedness. "My own plays skate near the edge of a very dark pond."

In October, his two-part saga, *The Revengers' Comedies*, will open in the West End, starring the unlikely partnership of Griff Rhys Jones and Joanne Lumley. It is expected to do well although, as Ayckbourn himself points out, the enduring popularity of comedy as a form never guarantees an individual play success at the box office.

Comedies may be cheaper to mount than musicals, but they are no easier to get right, and the response of critics and audiences is less predictable than for any other kind of drama. In particular, producers find it hard to gauge how securely a comedy will travel across national boundaries, or across the generations.

In May, the hit farce of the Fifties, *Sailor Beware!*, was revived at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. The reviews could scarcely have been better, but the show played to an astonishingly low 20 per cent of capacity. This did nothing to stem the tide of stage humour, however: since the end of June, comedies have been unveiled at four other leading London theatres.

The Theatre Royal, Stratford East and the Young Vic have changed their arms with new plays: respectively, *The Blackboard Jungle* (which received friendly reviews, with one exception, and is playing to steady business) and *Sex Please, We're Italian*, whose lambasting from the press has been reflected in poor audience figures.

Meanwhile, the National and the Greenwich Theatre are giving overdue British productions to acclaimed work by foreign masters: the late Eduardo de Filippo's *Napoli Milionaria* (largely enthusiastic notices, seats still available) and Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound* (advance bookings heavy, reviews appear tomorrow).

Factors such as casting affect the fate of a comedy more than that of a "straight" play, and the timing of a run can be as important as the timing of the actors' routines. In the case of *Sailor Beware!*, the critics endorsed the assertion of the director, Peter James, that the play was a "period piece" in the same league of popular classics as *Hobson's Choice*. So why did it fail?

James believes that, in the minds of the local public, the Gorgonian

'Britain is looking to Italy as a source of corset-loosening exuberance'

leading role of Emma Hornett remained indelibly associated with its creator, Peggy Mount. They were reluctant to see the part played by another actress, Jane Freeman, despite her success in *Last of the Summer Wine* on television.

"Perhaps Jane just wasn't a big enough 'name' to obliterate the memory of Peggy," James says. "But we're still aghast at how badly the show fared. After the rave reviews in the Sunday papers, we had more West End impresarios sniffing at it than people wanting to see it on the Monday evening."

Shakespeare Avenue, of course, lost interest when the box-office returns became known. Even the turn of political events can determine the longevity of a comedy. On its opening in 1981, audiences flocked to *Anyone for Denis?*, the satire inspired by *Private Eye's* "Dear Bill" letters, purportedly written by the then

prime minister's husband. Months later, the onset of the Falklands conflict left the public disinclined to laugh at Mrs Thatcher and her spouse. *Anyone for Denis?* closed shortly afterwards.

In 1991, a connection may exist between Mrs Thatcher's departure and the stamped of comedy, according to Richard Eyre, director of the National Theatre and of its production of *Napoli Milionaria*.

"I'd love to think the lid's coming off a bit, and that people feel they can breathe more freely and express themselves more openly." In these circumstances, he adds, Britain is looking to Italy as a source of corset-loosening comic exuberance.

The traffic flows both ways. Alan Ayckbourn reports that his plays are currently being performed more frequently in Italy than ever before. Among the new productions in London, meanwhile, *The Blackboard Jungle* is a partisan satire on the Educational Reform Act, whose style owes much to the Italian dramatist, Dario Fo, Marxist guardian of the *commedia dell'arte* tradition.

Sex Please, We're Italian is a quasi-Napoleonic farce about sexual romps beneath the surface propriety of village life. *Napoli Milionaria* is the genuine article: a comedy of wartime corruption and family strife, written in Neapolitan dialect and first produced in Naples in 1945.

The press response to Eyre's version of de Filippo's play demonstrates the perils of comic cross-fertilisation, especially when a play is uprooted from its original milieu. In particular, Peter Tinniswood has been criticised for employing the vernacular of Merseyside in his translation.

"The problem is snobbery," says Eyre. "The critics who ask for a more neutral translation don't want to confront the fact that Naples is a homogeneous, working-class community. It was essential for us to find a corresponding idiom of English speech. If the language does not live, no play works in translation."

At the Young Vic, Tom Kempinski's farce has been attacked for its stereotypical characterisations and what *The Times*



No compromise: Anna Massey and Frank Middlemass in Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound*, at Greenwich

Benedict Nightingale called its "ice-cream salt accents". At the National, Eyre and Tinniswood have been taken to task — albeit more gently — for their efforts at circumventing clichés in speech and character.

Despite these problems of Anglo-Italian transposition, the most difficult journey for a comedy remains that between Britain and America. Witness the failure of Neil Simon to repeat his blockbuster Broadway successes in this country. Many believe that Simon's work is simply "too American", with its New York wisecracks and generous helpings of Jewish humour. But when the setting of his play, *Rumours*, was switched from New York to Haslemere in

the British production last year, the experiment met with scant critical approval.

There has been no such tampering with *Broadway Bound*, the third in Simon's autobiographical trilogy, which finds his *alter ego*, Eugene Jerome, at last embarking on a career as a writer.

"You couldn't set this play in London or Paris," says the director, David Taylor, a seasoned exponent of Simon's work. "The language and its rhythms are specific to a time and ethnic group, and it is the language that gives the play its realism. At the same time, the feelings expressed by that language are universal."

Taylor argues that British actors and directors panic when confronted with a script by Simon and strive for New York/Jewish

"quirkiness". "It's best to concentrate on the truth and honesty of the characters, and the rest will follow. In *Broadway Bound*, for example, everyone should recognise Eugene's dilemma in making the choice to leave home, and the mixed blessings that striking out on his own will bring."

Whether or not Taylor's production achieves the hoped-for West End transfer, we will probably have to wait some time yet for a fail-safe comic formula and the secret of successful transposition. As Ayckbourn puts it: "You can't teach great comedy. The best you can do is teach technique to potentially great comic artists."

● *Broadway Bound* opens tonight at Greenwich Theatre, Crooms Hill, SE10 (081-858 7755); the run continues until August 24.

BRIEFING

Grove charge

THE 20-volume *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* has become the target of a piracy ring based in China. Macmillan, the publisher, has taken legal action to stop sets printed in Xian, under the auspices of China's Committee of Science and Technology, being smuggled into Australia. The operation was discovered when Melbourne University purchased a copy and became suspicious of the poor paper quality.

On alert

THE Wembley Stadium authorities are bracing themselves for a noisy night on August 31, when the Californian rock group Guns N' Roses play a concert. The group may face charges of "inciting a riot" after fans went on the rampage at a concert in St Louis, Missouri on July 2. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damages was caused and more than 60 people injured when a concert at the 19,000-capacity Riverport Performing Arts Centre ended prematurely, after singer Axl Rose objected to having his picture taken by a member of the audience. The band's new single "You Could Be Mine" came into the British charts at No 3 this week.

Last chance...

ONE of the strangest and largest new artworks to be seen in London for some time is Martin Disler's *The Shedding of Skin and Dance*. The German-Swiss sculptor has filled the considerable spaces of the Whitechapel Art Gallery (071-377 0107) with more than 60 life-size bronze figures: apparently dancing or wrestling, nursing babies or writhing in ecstasy. Clearly some sort of ritual is going on. Until Sunday.

JAZZ

After 26 years, his answer is still 'Yeh Yeh'

Reluctant pop star, leader of backing groups and superlative jazz singer, Georgie Fame talks to Clive Davis

Have beg, will travel. Georgie Fame had just flown in after a one-night stand in Sweden, where a big band played some of his many arrangements in his hand luggage. As he explained over coffee and cigarettes, nothing suits him better than grabbing a collection of sheet music and jumping on an aeroplane.

He has been living the peripatetic life of a musician for 30 years, since his apprenticeship as a singer in holiday camps and as a keyboard player with Billy Fury. Once a reluctant pop star, Fame now prefers to pursue his own interests. That involves concerts with his long-running group The Blue Flames, orchestral engagements on the Continent and frequent stints as musical director for Van Morrison.

Amidst all this he has made *Cool Cat Blues* (reviewed on this page last Thursday), his most assured album since the 1981 tribute to Hoagy Carmichael, *In Hoagland*. Recorded for Go Jazz, a new label formed by the American musician Ben Sidran, *Cool Cat Blues* pulls together the various strands of Fame's career. As Sidran explains in his liner notes: "The idea was to create an updated version of those classic mid-Fifties sessions, where jazz and blues and jump and swing all hang together."

Unlike most of today's obsessively refined "product", the album was an almost nonchalant enterprise. After

brief discussions over the content, Fame and Sidran assembled a group of New York session musicians and completed the project in just four evenings. The music is not exactly rough-hewn — the players are too accomplished for that — but it does possess a refreshing air of spontaneity.

Fame points out with understandable pride that the tracks are all first or second takes, spiced with a number of guest appearances. Van Morrison, who had just finished an American tour, agreed to sing a duet on his classic "Moon Dance"; Sidran's friend Roy Scaggs dropped in for the Ray Charles hit "It Should Have Been Me"; and the jazz singer Jon Hendricks joined in on "Little Pony".

The presence of Hendricks was particularly appropriate, since he wrote the lyrics to "Yeh Yeh", the Mongo Santamaria instrumental which gave Fame a No 1 hit in 1964. At that time Fame belonged to London's R'n'B fraternity. Playing at Soho's celebrated Flamingo Club, he mingled with black American GIs who were able to loan him the latest albums from across the Atlantic.

After his first pop successes he abruptly changed direction, and began working with big bands, eventually touring Europe with the Count Basie Orchestra. Jazz purists were not amused, but Fame acquired himself with some distinction. At one point CBS tried to turn him into a middle-of-the-road balladeer. Later he



On the stand: Georgie Fame fronting a big band

formed a partnership with Alan Price.

Two decades later he seems blasé about the prospect of further commercial success. If it happens, fine.

There is the prospect of a second album for Sidran in the near future. Fame will also be returning for his regular season at Ronnie Scott's Club later in the year. That is where he always appears at his most relaxed, surrounded by musician friends such as the bebop saxophonist Pete King.

He plays in front of larger audiences, to put it mildly, when he goes on the road with Van Morrison. The two men first met in the early Sixties, during their hard-core R'n'B phase. They renewed the relationship in 1988 when Morrison, recording a new album in the West Country, contacted Fame with a request to add some Hammond organ tracks. They met up again shortly afterwards during one of Fame's appearances at Ronnie Scott's.

"In the end we put together a band that was half my Blue

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Raising tonality raises the odds

In Lichfield last week both John Casken and Robert Saxton, two composers well into mid-career sureness, were talking rather unsurely and cautiously about the renaissance of tonal centres in their music. Then in Cheltenham Sir Peter Maxwell Davies treated us to a suite from his ballet *Caroline Mathilde*, in which tonality is robustly embraced, not to say handled in a still more intimate fashion.

Why, there are even key signatures in the score, which is made up largely of short set-piece, traditional dances (waltz, pas de deux), though with everything fully endowed with Davies's personality. It is not just that an Orcaidian lilt or bagpipe tune keeps breaking oddly into this dance drama set at the 18th century Danish court, but more that Davies cannot write even a soulful unaccompanied cello line without it being thoroughly distinctive.

Of course, it helps that the subject matter is close to Davies's concerns: Caroline Mathilde was the sister of George III, and by analogy with Davies's *Eight Songs for a Mad King*, based on the story of that sorry monarch, the ballet could well have been called "183 Dances for a Sad Queen". The princess arrives in Copenhagen to find herself married to an epileptic king who swerves between rage and roistering. She takes comfort in a German doctor; the rest you can guess.

The Cheltenham suite, given in a BBC Philharmonic concert conducted by the composer, comprised roughly the second half of the first act, including a bizarre public nuptial game for the royal couple on palanquins (represented by brittle tonal woodwind and suave strings, respectively), followed by interior scenes culminating in a pair of pas de deux: carnal, with tumescent flexatone for the king and queen, and Romantic, begun by the cello melody, for the queen and doctor.

But though the dramatic situation is grisly to Davies's mind, the music is surprisingly mild, in contrast not only with the portrayal of derangement in *Eight Songs*, but also with the hungering sexuality of, say, his music for *The Devils*. One began by supposing that this lightning was in the interests of period depiction: the suite followed with disarming ease after Haydn's Symphony No 93. By the end, though, the style seemed essential and not merely illus-

Paul Griffiths reviews premieres at the Lichfield and Cheltenham festivals



John Casken: his affinity with Debussy is clear

trative, bringing us up against a Davies who has arrived somewhere not a million miles from Prokofiev. One waits to see if this development is followed up now in concertos and symphonies.

Davies's tonality, in every period of his work, is a tonality of distortion and abuse: hence its power to command extremes of emotion and insanity. Casken and Saxton, on the other hand, seem engaged in creating new normalities, though by different means. Casken speaks most freely of melody, of song, of lyricism; while Saxton talks about harmony and progression: they are as different as Debussy and Bruckner.

The Casken-Debussy connection is made clear by the luminosity, fleetness and grace of his new Cello Concerto, of which Lichfield adroitly nabbed the British premiere just a few days after its first performance at the Schleswig-Holstein Festival. The work was commissioned by the Northern Sinfonia, whose conductor is the distinguished cellist Heinrich Schiff. Hence Casken's unusual, fertile idea to create a cello concerto which could, like a Mozart piano concerto, be conducted by the soloist.

That in itself must have encouraged economy in the use of the orchestra; it also required a particular seating pattern, with the players around the soloist, so that at least some of them can see

to disappearing back into it.

The sustained thoughtfulness of the interplay is hard to convey, but there is a clear example at the end of the first movement (of which the second is a kind of repeat at a tightened remove). Here the cello is at the top of its range, trying to push up a semitone. At first the violins lend backing, but then they turn the other way, and the soloist goes on alone, up from the crowd, to a height which, however, it cannot sustain, and it ends the movement with a snap pizzicato of frustration. This sounds very Romantic, and it is. But Casken — and again the comparison with Debussy suggests itself — attains an early Romantic dewiness in a quite new way.

His work was passionately and playfully served by Schiff, who appreciated its demands on dexterity, light tone, and mind: he also recovered a dropped bow with nimble panache. The orchestra, too, seemed to find Casken's music a joy to play, and though one might like to hear the piece now in a non-cathedral acoustic, this performance was a triumph also for Lichfield.

Given the social nature of the town, and the fact that professional orchestral concerts are rare in this region, the Lichfield Festival inevitably concentrates on the classics, but with an imaginative and committed new director, Paul Spicer — and with composers of the quality of Casken and Saxton present, the latter with performances all through the week — curiosity is being encouraged and rewarded.

SUMMER AT
RETURN TO THE
FORBIDDEN PLANET
By Bob Carlton
1990'S
OLIVIER AWARD
WINNER
BEST MUSICAL
CAMBRIDGE THEATRE
BOX OFFICE & CREDIT CARDS 071 379 5299
CREDIT CARDS 071 379 4444 (24HR NO LONG REE)
071 497 9227 (STAIRS) 071 750 1000 (MGR)

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WEDNESDAY 17 JULY 7.45PM
BORODIN Overture Prince Igor
PROKOFIEV Violin Concerto No. 1
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No 5
MAXIM VENGEROV soloist
(winner of 1991 Carl Frenkel International Violin Competition)
VALENT GREGOIR conductor
SPONSORED BY BRITISH GAS PLC
Seat Prices £23 (£18 £13 £8 £5)
BARBICAN HALL 071 638 8891 (9-8 DAILY)

Ronald Butt

The Tory party has rightly returned to basics under Major

True believers in self-sufficient doctrine are rare in politics, but Nicholas Ridley is one of them. He believes that economic management should depend fundamentally on controlling the money supply by interest rates, that exchange rates should float freely and that public spending should be rigorously contained. He believes in the free market economy in the fullest sense, in the privatisation of state-owned industries and in chivvying up the remaining public sector services by maximising private competition.

But, above all, he believes in Margaret Thatcher, her courage and her irresistibly great achievements. His devotion to her is unstinting and moving. His book, *My Style of Government* (Hutchinson), is a personal testament that ends with his account of how she was brought down by a "lesser" people in a "ruthless and cruel" Tory party. She had, he admits, made a few tactical errors but on all essential matters she was right — in principle, if not in detail, over the poll tax. He also, of course, believes that her combative posture in negotiating with the European Community was absolutely right.

Europe and the poll tax both contributed to Mrs Thatcher's fall, but the prime cause was the economic recession. Mr Ridley acquiesces her of blame for this, saying she had been "pushed off" course by Nigel Lawson. When he made interest rates subservient to exchange-rate tactics. But if he is right in his analysis of the Lawson policy it was the prime minister who was ultimately responsible and who, as I wrote at the time, had the option to bring the whole thing to a halt.

Perhaps Mr Ridley's most revealing passage is: "...the persistent weakness of her position... [was that] she never had enough true supporters, particularly in high places. She always felt the need to placate important factions in her cabinet... she tried to do it all herself... she just couldn't do everything."

Quite so. But politics has always been about trying to harmonise conflicting interests. Mr Ridley writes as though the Tories had no right to change their leader. That is absurd. It is always the lesser people who put the greater in places of power, and what they have given they can take away. Any political party is a coalition reflecting a spectrum of opinion and interest, which the cabinet must heed as well as lead.

No political party, therefore, can function by the fixed rules of a doctrine... indefinitely. Mrs Thatcher recognised this rather more than Mr Ridley does, but her temperamental need to sail by the star of principle made her brittle at certain words: "society", for instance. Even her failure to tackle dissatisfaction with the public services may have arisen from fear of seeming to approve of the idea of state management.

All this is why Mr Major's idea of a Citizens' Charter, giving users of public services contractual rights, is necessary, not least because it concerns captive consumers. The Tory party has never been only the party of enterprise, and has never been the party of *laissez-faire*. The fashionably derided "paternalist" element stood for a historically important concern for social cohesion, which complements and does not invalidate Mrs Thatcher's work.

Mr Ridley thinks that "normal humdrum government has been resumed". It would be truer to say that, freed of doctrinal rigidities, the Tories can now turn to more flexible thinking. If the whole history of the Tory party over, say, two centuries is surveyed, the Thatcherite concentration on a single theme appears exceptional while the Major approach looks more like the rule.

Mary Dejevsky argues that the West is being inexplicably polite in not asking Gorbachev for what it really wants

When Mikhail Gorbachev comes to London tomorrow he will be asking, in ambassadorial drawing rooms, if not before the cameras, for very large amounts of money. Usually when someone asks for something, the donor asks for something in return, if only a promise of good behaviour.

In Gorbachev's case, the seven richest countries in the world have been incomprehensibly polite. There has been vague talk of "radical reform", "more radical reform", and "keeping the Soviet Union together", but nothing more contentious. The impression is that a bargain has been struck, not the "Grand Bargain" of a latterday Marshall Plan as envisaged by the Soviet economist, Grigori Yavlinsky, but a more underhand variety, whereby Gorbachev promises not to ask in London for what he will not get, and the seven have similarly agreed not to mention out loud what they really want lest they embarrass Gorbachev.

The only other explanation is that the West has forgotten what it wants. Were our minds so numbed by the withdrawal from Afghanistan, the gift of Eastern Europe, the support during the



Gulf war and the promise of free Soviet emigration in 1993?

If all seven leaders were asked to throw diplomacy to the winds and say what they would most like from Gorbachev, the list might be: independence for the Baltic, even funded largely by the West; a

Blank spaces in the great Soviet bargain

words devoted to the Group of Seven summit, few have addressed these issues. Cuba has been mentioned in a desultory way by sundry Americans; the Baltic once, by Canada's Brian Mulroney; the Kimbles were publicly dropped as a condition by the Japanese early on.

Only the defence sector will probably make its way on to the London agenda, and that at Soviet insistence. As he made clear at his press conference last Friday, Gorbachev believes that converting a proportion of the Soviet Union's all-pervasive defence industry to civilian production is an area where Soviet and Western interests coincide. In other words, like the adroit

politician he is, he believes that the Soviet benefit would be at least as great as that accruing to the West.

The only evidence that Gorbachev is concerned that the West might want something in return for its help is the "Window of Opportunity" programme compiled by Yavlinsky and a group at Harvard. This really does attempt to give answers to the question "what is in it for them?", meaning the West, and since these are the only answers that anyone has publicly offered Gorbachev, they are likely to find their way into his public statements. He is reported to like them, as well he might, for they avoid most subjects he would rather not discuss.

Amid some impenetrable political science jargon, the programme mentions, almost as a footnote, "full sovereignty" (whatever that means) for the Baltics (timeframe unstated). There is passing reference to restricting aid to third countries, but only if it is deemed to foment regional disputes. That nice point of detail provides the basis for a future East-West squabble in the good old style.

Otherwise, Yavlinsky and his

colleagues fix on the highly dubious nuclear argument. Imagine, they say, a disintegrating Soviet Union in which nuclear weapons are collared by warlords, sold to terrorists and exploded at random, and every nuclear power station becomes a Chernobyl. "No single event in the post-war period," they say, "would present such high and uncontrollable risks of nuclear war as the violent collapse of the Soviet Union."

So this will be the megacard with which Gorbachev tries to avert all the other questions. What price the Baltic, Cuban aid, the Kurile islands and the Soviet defence sector, if the end of the world is nigh, and a sizeable amount of money, backed, of course, by goodwill, can avert it?

The weakness of that argument is that no amount of money will prevent the disintegration of the Soviet Union if the centre is too weak to hold. Sacrifices in territory, foreign aid and defence, however, might not only generate sufficient goodwill abroad and at home to let discontented republics slip peacefully away, but produce from what is left a country that lives decently within its means.

Old leopard spots new opening

The communists of Britain are stirring with interest in a new political opportunity, finds Bernard Levin

You probably thought that the Communist Party of Great Britain was dead, and indeed buried. So did I, and I was entitled to, for a year or so ago I buried it on this page and stamped down the earth over it. But I forgot that it should have been buried at a crossroads with a stake through its heart, and it has risen from the grave.

It has risen in an extraordinary form; it now calls itself "the Communist Party in transformation", which presumably means that when it sweeps the country with a vast parliamentary majority its leaders will not put the Opposition in a prison camp.

When I last wrote about them, I drew attention to their most characteristic aspect — the uniquely hideous and meaningless language in which they clothe their peculiar "ideas". I even quoted some, which might have led to an improvement, but it has now got even worse; the following passage comes from a weird pamphlet — printed on recycled paper, of course — called *A Draft Constitution*, and a fat chance the poor devils have of sweeping the country when they introduce their proposals with a flourish like this.

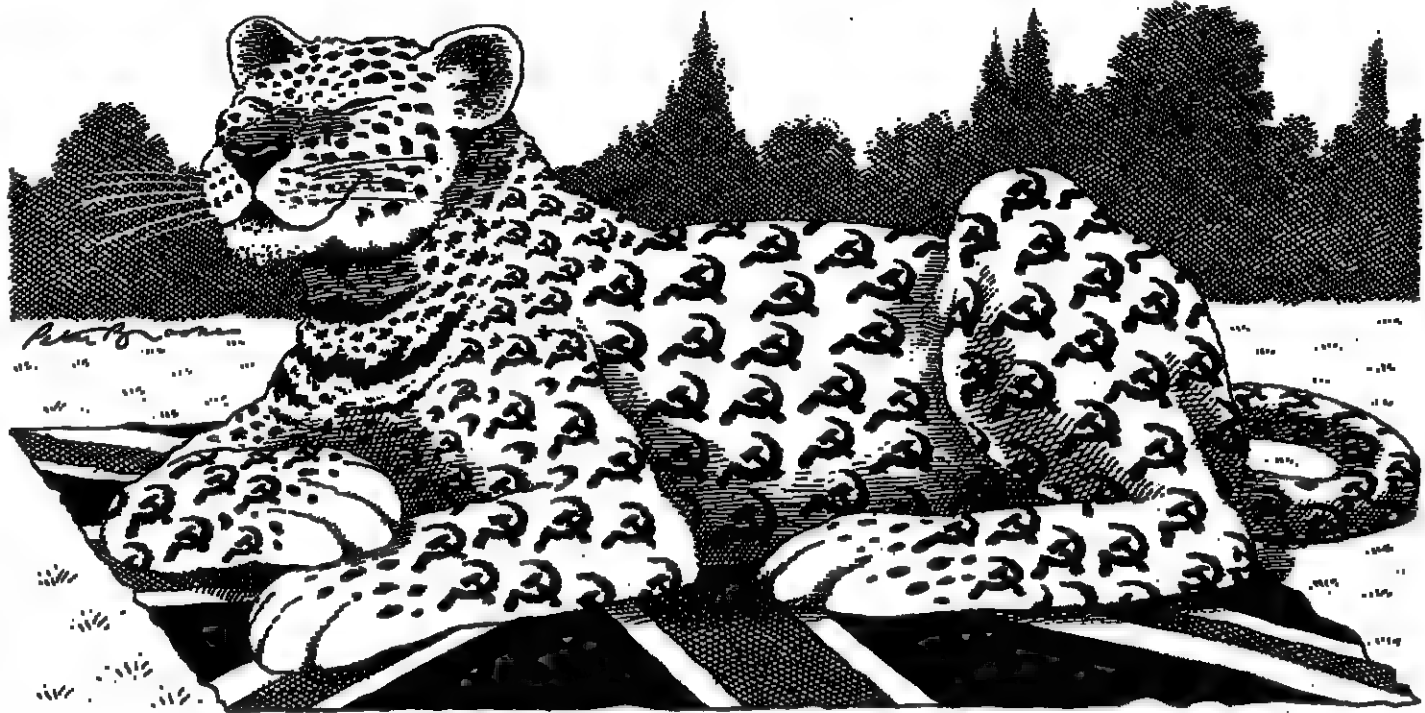
...to adopt aims and values that drop Marxism-Leninism and embrace a politics drawing from creative Marxism, feminism, anti-racism, ecology and other progressive traditions; and to replace democratic centralism... the era of Communism was established in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917... much of the culture and many of the organisational forms of the British labour movement... are no longer appropriate... while rejecting the anti-democratic and outdated experiences and forms of Leninism and Labourism, this is a political process... in the traditions of the CPGB; its commitment to popular struggle,

alliances and analysis, linked to the goal of replacing our present capitalist society...

But although you may think that I have come here today only to do some more jarring at the CPGB, I have a slightly more serious purpose. For the CPGB, too, has a serious purpose, though in all the five documents (plus the draft constitution) sent to me, it is not at all easy to discover what that purpose is. The sending of the material is in itself piquant. It arose from an advertisement in a prominent position in this very newspaper, headed "Your Vote is Powerful. Use it to end Tory Rule". In smaller print it coyly admitted that the advertisement was "a democratic left initiative from the Communist Party".

Now the CPGB has between 19 and 23 members (the uncertainty is caused by the fact that it cannot count), and their significance in the present political climate is such that the Screaming Lord Sutch would be prime minister before the party got a single MP. But, you see, the CPGB's members know that as well as I do. They know that for nearly 40 years no parliamentary candidate of the CPGB has come within shouting distance of saving his deposit, never mind winning the seat. They know that the voters view the CPGB, whether transformed or untransformed, as something between a joke and a bacillus. In short, they know that their party's very initials are enough to damn them — rightly — for ever, so wicked, corrupt and mendacious were their predecessors' decades-long praise and admiration for what every one of them knew was nothing but a murderous tyranny.

So how do the modern ones plan to take over and have me hanged? Study the bumb. Lo, they have revived the familiar routine which only greybeards like me can remember; the old CP, frustrated by electoral disappointment,



would regularly propose an electoral alliance with the Labour party, which would no less regularly reject the proposal. The new CPGB-in-transformation is very slightly more sophisticated than the old lot; its members know that if they knocked on Kimock's door, even he would have enough sense to give them a sandwich (he is a kind man) and ask them not to bang the gate.

Whence the bumb. The only hope of resurrection for the CPGB lies in a system of proportional representation loose enough to let a few from its ranks through the net. One of the leftists, for instance, describing the ineptitudes of Tory rule, says: "This united campaigning could lead to some form of electoral agreement ensuring only one anti-Tory candidate in marginal constituencies." You can hear the desperate yearning in that dream; oh, for a CP member in the House, a phenomenon unseen since Willie Gallacher and Philip Piratin went down under the barrow of the capitalist bandits some 40 years ago. And the dream is repeated;

another leaflet reveals that "in the key marginals we would ask our supporters to assess which progressive candidate has the best chance of defeating the Tory and to get involved in discussions (sic but delightful) with them... helping to establish... the Tactical Voting Campaign (sic, but hardly less charming)".

Does it matter? Not much, but a little, well defined by the following. When I last wrote about the CP there was an anguished reply from their sweet little leaderette, Ms Temple, who compared me to Hitler, McCarthy and — the whirling of time brings in its revenges — even Stalin. (Actually, her charming comparisons were prefaced by the words "dare one say"; she did not stay for an answer, but I can give her one. Yes, duckie, one does so dare, because your lot have not yet taken over the country and laid down comprehensive regulations about what we can say.) But her graceful epithets should re-

mind us that a leopard with different spots would be an odd creature; certainly, sightings are rare. The CP's chances of being believed when it says it is now impeccably democratic and freedom-loving would be greater if the party had not said exactly the same things in its most slavishly statistist days; among all the present assurances that it has rejected its Soviet thrall, I still await, with very little confidence, a declaration from the older living members that they had spent most of their years living out a deception.

If they want a prompter, here I am. The other night I was reading about the "Slavsky trial" in Czechoslovakia — the slaughter, on Stalin's orders, of his most loyal satraps in that agonised country. Agonised indeed; among the methods used to persuade the "guilty" men to sign confessions was bringing their wives to the prison and torturing the women before the eyes of their husbands. Before you smile at the absurdity of the new CP, just reflect that the

parent body, all those years ago, cheered on, with the greatest enthusiasm, the regime that did such things. No wonder that although I have read scores of books about communism and its adherents, particularly its adherents in free countries, I can still find no convincing arguments to explain such self-delusion; even the great Professor Hollander, whose *Political Pilgrims* is a masterpiece of catalogued folly and shamelessness, can provide no generally acceptable solution to the mystery.

Where is the unsponsored leopard? "With us," cries the new Communist Party of Great Britain, hastily adding, "no connection with the original firm"; indeed it is possible that some of its claims are not entirely fraudulent. After all, as history goes, today's leaderette was born only yesterday. But I trust that no other party will be silly enough to swallow the bait of a manoeuvre the only purpose of which is to get a CP member elected to Parliament. Would you buy a second-hand Communist party from a bunch like these?

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Since childhood, the puzzles, riddles, quizzes and crosswords that are supposed to absorb us have hardly engaged my attention. These are the official teasers printed always in a set position in the magazine or newspaper, composed and placed there officially to tease, according to set rules. The reader knows where to find his puzzle, and where within it the tease will lie. A puzzle you had to find for yourself and approach without special rules would be offside. It would not count as an acceptable tease.

I had no more time for these mental minnows than for any other kind of dancing. Half the fun of solving problems is that they are real problems; the other half lies in spotting them (and deciding how to approach them) for ourselves. These unofficial puzzles lie all around us, waiting, beckoning. I cannot approach the Sunday morning sink, with its associated problem of how and where cold pasta might have clogged the plumbing, without encountering half a dozen mysteries, all of them more exciting than a crossword puzzle.

Ever newspaper is simply packed with unofficial puzzles. Get a load of this, from *The Times* last week.

"GOAT DANGER — Allis-queque — a radioactive goat that escaped during an experiment may infect rare sheep with a sexually transmitted disease. The experiment was designed to track the hunting patterns of coyotes after they ingested isotopes in the goat. It is feared that the isotopes could be passed down

the food chain. (Reuter.)" And that's it. That's the whole report. Nothing more, no explanation or elaboration of any sort.

Sorry, but this leaves me in complete bewilderment. Could we go through it carefully, step by step? First the "escape". From where could the radioactive goat have escaped if the whole idea of the experiment was (presumably) to let it roam free among the coyotes? Second, where did the sheep come in? They seem to be completely extraneous to the goats and coyotes. Why and in what sense are they "rare"? And how does this relate to the experiment? Third, the "sexually transmitted disease". What is this disease, why has the goat got it, and what kind of sexual harassment from the goat is Reuters suggesting now threatens the rare sheep? And how does this relate to the isotopes, or does it at all? Is this, too, extraneous to the experiment?

Finally, I am concerned that we now seem to have lost sight of the coyotes. What, precisely, was the sexually rampant, infected and radioactive goat supposed to do to the coyotes? Be eaten by them, perhaps, to provide the "ingested isotopes"? And if so, why should the coyotes bother with the infected goat when they have got all those rare sheep around?

While you ponder this, pause to consider a recent report in *The Independent* that a group of drunk policemen in the Peruvian Andes had shot down a plane by mistake. We learn that the airline was Aerocochasqui and that

it was carrying 28 passengers who all perished. But we are not told how, or why, the deed was accomplished; only that enraged local residents attacked the police station but the police had "fled the area". End of report.

And can I ask the editor of *The Times City Diary* whether he has the least idea of the fun and puzzlement he caused by his hilarious report, a few weeks ago, that the American edition of *Easy Sky Diving* had just been published with the following apology inserted: "Page 8, line 7, delete 'state zip code' and insert 'pull rip cord'?"

First comes the belly laugh. At least 40 fellow passengers on the Circle line must have thought I was mad. Then comes the riddle. How, how, did this mistake come to be made? The question has dominated a dozen dinner parties since. Answers range from pure malice on the part of somebody within *Easy Sky Diving*, through mechanical error (a mistaken transposition of two sentences by a printer) to a human mis-hearing: maybe a copy-typist whose mind was not focused on parachuting failed to query her own understanding of what had been dictated.

One friend suggests that as the Americans now (apparently) use machines that can "hear", "recognise" and print a word, it may be that to a machine "zip code" has similar sound-patterns to "rip cord". Who knows? I long to discover. Just imagine hurling towards the earth from 10,000ft, shouting with increasing desperation: "Massachusetts; 10679?"

Summit of their ambition

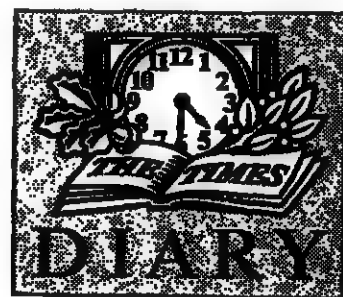
From the moment they set foot on British soil until they leave, delegates to this week's G7 summit will be subjected to a relentless sponsorship drive by the best of British business.

In truly Thatcherite spirit everything, from the biscuits delegates dunk in their tea to the pens with which they sign documents, has been laid on free by the manufacturers. The Treasury, anxious to keep the cost of the summit below the £12 million of last year's in Houston, has enticed some 60 companies to feed and water the 5,000 attached to the world's biggest diplomatic circus. The value of the sponsorship package will be at least 15 per cent of the expected £7-£10 million cost.

As soon as the 1,000 delegates get off their planes they will be presented with a gift pack containing a selection of whiskies accompanied by an appetising quote from Burns: "Freedom and whisky gang together". For the 4,000 journalists, naturally, there will be free beer, though Courage hastens to add: "Supplies will not be unlimited". Other local delicacies will include Mr Kipling's cakes and digestive biscuits.

Michelsons of London was commissioned by the Foreign Office to produce silk ties for the leaders, while in rude contravention of John Major's declaration of a classless society, journalists and other hangers-on will have to make do with a polyester version. London Transport is providing free buses, the more illustrious diplomats will travel in chauffeur-driven Rovers, while the leaders will enjoy Jaguars.

President Bush, whose own motorcade was flown in before him, has declined the offer of a car. President Gorbachev likes, to reinforce that he is not



coming cap in hand, he will be whooshed around in an imported black bullet-proof ZIL.

Among the essential arrangements George Bush has asked his ambassador, Raymond Seitz, to make for him in London are: a health club. The embassy has booked Bush in at a new Westminster gymnasium, The LivingWell Premier Health Club, which boasts a multi-gym, swimming pool and Jacuzzi. The president, exercising again after his heart-tremor scare, will be the first person to use the facilities: the club is to be opened to the public by Mrs Thatcher at the end of the month. For Bush it has generously waived the £780 annual membership fee.

Out on bail

Ali Bacher and other South African cricket officials were the subject of almost as much back-slapping at Lord's over the weekend as the winners of the Benson & Hedges Cup. But which team will be first to make an official tour after South Africa's return to the sporting fold? One possibility is the Lords and Commons cricket club, comprising members of both Houses.

Bacher and Geoff Dakin, president of the new South African cricket board, had dinner last week with a group of MPs, including Bill Cash, the Tory MP for

Stafford, who is secretary of the Lords and Commons club. "As far as the South Africans are concerned it is all fixed," says Cash. "We are definitely going. The only question is when. I would hope we could organise it this winter, because we would like to be the first official side to tour."

An invitation to join the tour could go to Wes Hall, the former West Indian fast bowler and now Barbadian minister of tourism. He was made an honorary member of the Lords and Commons on the club's last tour to the Caribbean. With the West Indies one of only two voices raised in opposition to South Africa's readmission to world cricket, Hall's participation would surely set the final seal on the Springboks' rehabilitation.

Music to his ears

Luciano Pavarotti, preparing for his Hyde Park spectacular at the end of this month is as sensitive to criticism as the next virtuoso. But he seems to have found one sure-fire way of ensuring a favourable press: his wife, Adina, has just been signed up to write a book about him.

The "mini biography" is due for publication next year. Michael Dover, of Weidenfeld & Nicolson, says, lapsing into the sort of cliché

he would never allow any of his authors to use, that the book cost an "arm and a leg".

One can only hope Dover gets what he wants for parting with such important limbs, but the precedents for books written by spouses are not good. The 19th century Lady Burton burnt the papers of her husband, Sir Richard Burton, after his death and wrote a sanitised book ignoring the fact that he had been one of the foremost adherents of Victorian pornography. The Duchess of Newcastle produced a biography of her husband so bad that it was dismissed by Samuel Pepys as "mad, conceited and ridiculous". Good luck, Signora Pavarotti.

Nigel Kennedy, the violinist who, so upset Radio 3's John Drummond with his contempt for convention, has now brought his inimitable style to Mosimann's, the Knightsbridge restaurant. During a party there Kennedy first delighted his guests with his sensitive playing, then astonished them by demanding that a television be brought for him to watch the recorded highlights of an obscure international football match.

Goodbye to Berlin?

Is Berlin about to make the same mistake that some of Britain's cities made after the war and build a series of concrete monstrosities as it rushes to re-establish itself as Germany's capital? The design, by Hans Kollhoff, favoured by the government for the city centre is "Manhattan-style", with groups of skyscrapers at each end of Unter den Linden. Each of these would have six buildings more than 250ft high.

The government enthusiasts: "So much modern, concentrated accommodation would give the broad boulevards new opportunities to develop as centres of entertainment which should equal its Weimar heyday."





THE GATT TEST

"We intend to maintain a high level of personal involvement and to exercise the political leverage necessary" to bring the Uruguay Round of talks on liberalising world trade to a successful conclusion. So said the G7 at the end of last July's Houston summit. Twelve wasted months later the world is no nearer rewriting the rules for global trade. Indeed the existing, inadequate structure is collapsing under the pressure of inexcusable market rigging and ugly trade disputes. And for this, the countries represented round the G7 table are squarely to blame. While Eastern European and developing countries have been opening up their markets, urged on by the West, the European Community and the United States have behaved like economic vandals.

Nothing is more vital than for this London summit to make real, not just verbal, progress on these Gatt negotiations. Success could add \$4,000 billion to the value of trade by the end of this decade, create jobs in the West and enable millions elsewhere to escape grinding poverty. Failure could mean not just recession, but slump. The summit needs to set negotiators a firm timetable, and state clearly that heads of government will take over if they look like failing.

The main stumbling blocks are trade in services and agriculture. Freeing up trade in services is alone worth \$50 billion a year. The Americans, responding to powerful domestic lobbies, have demanded special treatment for telecommunications and shipping, but this would certainly change were a deal on farm trade in sight.

The industrialised world wastes \$300 billion a year on rigging agricultural markets — \$50 billion more than it did at the time of the Houston summit. The EC Common Agricultural Policy alone costs every man, woman and child £240 a year in subsidies which encourage its farmers to create food mountains. Last week the EC commissioner, Raymond MacSharry, put forward proposals which will initially increase the CAP budget, but at least would begin to replace output-based subsidies with other forms of income support for farmers.

The MacSharry plan stood a chance of unblocking the Gatt negotiations, had he not

in the next breath flatly refused to improve on the EC's inadequate Gatt offer on cutting subsidies. That offer was universally rejected and was the direct cause of the round's breakdown last December. Since nothing but a convincing change of direction by the EC will save the talks, negotiations in Geneva are paralysed.

The plan gave Britain an opening to demand that the EC speed internal reform by agreeing at the Gatt to slash farm subsidies. Instead, the Commission proposal was denounced by John Gummer, the agriculture minister in a government which claims to rank among the world's free traders — and which as the London summit's host must broker a political deal. France and Germany are out-and-out farm protectionists. If even Britain is not prepared to face down its own rural barons who gain disproportionately from a system which pays 80 per cent of subsidies to the richest fifth of the farming community, the Uruguay Round is doomed.

The European Commission, custodian of EC trade policy, has paid not one moment's attention to the Gatt since last December's breakdown. Last month's EC summit barely discussed it. Arthur Dunkel, Gatt's secretary-general, has set out the technical choices clearly but has said that no further progress can be made until governments enter "the political negotiating phase".

This summit must persuade President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl to instruct the EC to work out new farm trade proposals by July 30, without preconditions. There are now only two weeks to go before the top trade negotiators of America and the EC meet to take stock before the summer recess. If negotiations drift into next year, American negotiators will switch their attention to concluding the North American free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, an issue much closer to American hearts in a presidential election year than freeing global trade. This week's summit represents the last best hope to avoid that outcome. If they cannot pull off this trick, the summit will look more and more like a circus, with the G7 leaders its clowns.

SILCOTT THE SCAPEGOAT?

There was an audible sigh of relief in the nation following Winston Silcott's conviction in 1987 for the frenzied murder of PC Keith Blacklock. The crime was committed in the course of the 1985 riot on the Broadwater Farm estate, north London, which was of exceptional venom and ferocity. Rarely has public opinion been more anxious for blame to be allocated and culprits to be found and punished.

But was Silcott guilty? He was depicted in the course of the trial as the ring-leader of a mob of aggressive and hostile young blacks on the estate. The media treated him as little more than a vicious animal, part of a dangerous aura of racism surrounding the case. The suspicion that Silcott was wrongly convicted raises issues as disturbing as his conviction itself.

The reasons for suspecting a miscarriage in his case are substantial. The original evidence against him was surprisingly thin. Nothing was produced linking him with the scene of the crime. The jury's verdict was a tortured one: some of its members were weeping as they filed back into court, after a retirement of three days.

The case turned on the interpretation of an interview between Silcott and Detective Chief Superintendent Graham Melvin, in the course of which, the prosecution claimed, Silcott uttered guilty words, an implied confession. The jury eventually accepted the Crown's interpretation. Given that the words were more guilty by nuance than as a direct admission, however, both trial judge and appeal court said that the absolute integrity of the verbatim record of the interview — which included notes on Silcott's manner — was crucial to the safety of the conviction.

On Saturday Silcott's lawyers, led by Anthony Scrivenor QC (this year's chairman of the Bar Council), presented a dossier of new evidence to the home secretary, Kenneth Baker. Serious doubts about the authenticity of the interview have arisen, they claimed, after applying to the documents the scientific techniques which resulted in the release of the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six. The tests are said to show that the most damaging passages of the interview were added later, flatly contradicting what the court was told. If so, the Crown's case against Silcott must collapse.

Silcott is black. The prejudice against him remains enormous, representing all the natural revulsion of society at the savage killing of a policeman doing his duty. Against him also is the fact that he had already been convicted of another murder at the time of his trial for the Blacklock killing. But the relevance of that conviction is not quite what it seems. Silcott had a plausible plea of self defence, and a court had taken the unusual course of freeing him to await trial. He was on bail at the time of the riot. This antecedent does not necessarily show, therefore, that Silcott was the violent psychopath of tabloid imagination.

It did, however, impede his chances of a fair trial for the Blacklock killing. Silcott's lawyers felt unable to challenge the integrity of police witnesses. Had they done so, under the rules of evidence Silcott's own earlier conviction would then have been admissible, with grave risk of prejudicing the jury. The home secretary must now refer this case back to the appeal court. If Mr Scrivenor's submission is sound, Silcott should be acquitted. But Mr Baker should also be concerned that the general review of criminal justice he put in hand in the light of the Guildford and Birmingham cases is already too slow a response. The Silcott case would be by no means the first of its kind to reach the appeal court. The rules must be changed so that uncorroborated confessions are no longer sufficient grounds for a conviction. If the court of appeal will not issue a general ruling, the home secretary should introduce legislation himself.

NOW, MINISTER

The case of the three Grenadier guardsmen denied compensation by the government when their legs were blown off in training moves forward with glacial slowness. The phrases are as predictable as those of the moon. First, the minister — in this case, Archie Hamilton, the armed forces minister — denies liability. He does so for fear of precedent. Concede this, minister, his advisers have told him, and there will be no ending it. Every serviceman who gets hurt on the job, whoever is at fault, will demand money. We shall not have enough left for better guns and bigger boats. Resist, minister!

The minister agrees. He basks in the approval of his department for his robustness. This — alas! — is not reflected in the press, which dares to suggest, as did *The Times* when it first reported the case in April, that such factors as compassion and humanity deserve also to be weighed. MPs rally to the cause. In this case, more than 200 signed an all-party resolution supporting the three. They were finally joined, last month, by the Duke of Edinburgh, as colonel of the men's regiment. At this point, a reputation for robustness suddenly seems less attractive for the minister. The pitfalls of voice of conscience is amplified by the clamorous dictates of political self-interest. "Something must be done." "Yes, minister..."

That is the stage which has just been reached. MoD lawyers are now talking to representatives of the injured men. Though the MoD will never admit that it is to blame for the accident, it will start to concede that it might be held to be to blame. The rest of the tale will go like this. In due course, an offer of payment will be made, though it will be described as an *ex gratia* one-off without implications for the future. At first, the offer will be denounced by the men's representatives as insufficient. The press, the MPs and privately the Duke will doubtless agree. It will be improved. Eventually, with a show of reluctance, it will be accepted. Adrian Hicks, John Ray and Sean Povey will at last be free to get on with the literally painful business of reconstructing their lives.

In the world of Whitehall, all this can doubtless be defended. Had the three men had less assiduous supporters, the case might have gone away. Even though the government will now have to pay in the end, a few bob may be saved by drawing the process out. At least, the rearguard action will have served to dissuade others, less persevering than these three, from following the same course. It is to be hoped that Mr Hamilton, now the first phase is over, will set a new precedent by rejecting such negative thinking, and paying up ungrudgingly, generously — and this week.

Ukrainian plea to thwart Gorbachev

From Mr Sergei Semenov and Mrs Tatyana Yakheva
Sir, President Gorbachev's arrival in your country this week to seek aid poses major problems for the leading industrialised nations about how far to go in helping to halt the Soviet Union's collapse.

We would like to present a view of Gorbachev's visit as seen from the Ukraine, a republic with a population the size of Britain whose future membership of the Soviet Union is vital for the latter's continued existence.

Despite the Soviet leader's assurances, far from everything is going smoothly with the Union treaty as your newspaper reports make clear. The present draft treaty is incompatible with our declaration of sovereignty which calls into doubt the Ukraine's future membership of any Moscow-based union.

President Gorbachev's plans for economic recovery do not serve the needs of the Ukraine but the centre, which is neither a country, nor increasingly, a recognised form of authority.

The interests of the Ukraine and all European Soviet republics lie in supporting those Western countries who refrain from giving major credits or aid to an increasingly bankrupt Soviet Union.

We advise all Western leaders to make a closer look at the events in the USSR and realise that financial aid to Mikhail Gorbachev will only aggravate the agony of demise for the world's last territorial empire, it cannot stop it.

Yours etc,
SERGEI SEMENOV, MP,
TATYANA YAKHEVA, MP,
The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet,
Kiev, Ukraine.
July 14.

Human rights in Russia

From Mr David Altschuler
Sir, May we, through your columns, thank President Gorbachev while visiting this country for facilitating improvements in the Soviet Union's human rights performance.

However, some would-be emigrants are still being refused exit visas, with over 500 Jewish families still "in refusal" after ten years; and some Jews remain imprisoned on questionable charges.

In addition, any Soviet male citizen aged 18-35 is now liable for military service and any desired subsequent emigration would be delayed for a minimum period of five years as a result of "access to state secrets".

President Gorbachev patently has major national and international priorities to deal with to secure the future well-being of his nation. But human rights is a dynamic issue that underpins the fabric of any nation; it should never be allowed to become anything less than a constant top priority.

The Jews of the USSR need the continuing and further support and intervention of President Gorbachev, and all remaining refusals should be allowed to leave and no more refusals given.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ALTSCHULER
(Chairman),
Refusenik, Public Action for Soviet Jews,
Pannell House,
779-781 Finchley Road, NW11.
July 12.

Best complainers

From Mr Michael J. Seaton
Sir, Bernard Levin's approach to complaining (July 8) is wrong. As he indicates, the Americans wage on and often exceed lunacy in their legal habits, but their tendency to complain noisily when not satisfied has immense impact on the quality of the products and services they buy.

The typical British "shrug of the shoulders" must be a major contributor to the lack of quality we receive in so many areas.

We need to develop the technique of complaining constructively and without embarrassment, so that the providers of unsatisfactory goods and services know immediately, make recompense and put things right — or accept that they will not have customers in the future.

Typically, buyers get what they will put up with.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J. SEATON,
Wash Hill House,
Woodburn Green,
Buckinghamshire.
July 8.

Carey's charms

From Mr J. Thomas Smith
Sir, I am an attorney from Nashville, Tennessee, who spends a good portion of my time as a volunteer in lay ministry, and am a registrant at the Brighton 91 conference. I am astonished at your leading article (July 10) opposing the presence there of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The "renewal/charismatic" movement has grown from only a few adherents in 1900 to over 391 million in 1991. The movement represents almost 20 per cent of Christians in all denominations and it counts among its protestant and pentecostal churches the five largest in the world. For the Archbishop of Canterbury to ignore this movement in the Anglican Church would be a denial of his responsibility to shepherd a major segment of his flock.

Australian views on breaking free

From Mr Andrew Penfold

Sir, The attitude of Jonathan Clark demonstrated in his article on the Australian republican debate (July 9) serves the Australian republican movement well. It is refreshing to see your coverage but Mr Clark has failed to grasp some of the more fundamental reasons why Australians are thinking about breaking free.

January 1, 2001, is the centenary of Australian federation. Ironically, republican sentiment was at its strongest prior to federation but its advocates were forced to compromise or jeopardise federation itself. It was taken for granted that the movement would achieve its aim soon after. Indeed, it would have been a formality but for the advent of two world wars, which stirred a duty to the "mother country".

To suggest that a monarchy could provide a "neutral rallying point for dozens of races and religions" demonstrates a lack of understanding of the Australian society. On the contrary, Australia has a unity problem caused by the monarchy. Australian society is multi-racial, yet many immigrants refuse to adopt Australian nationality because it means "pledging allegiance to the Queen of Britain. They quite rightly ask, why?

Mr Clark described Australia's relationship with Britain as "a piece of diplomatic politeness to soothe consciences offended by profound change". Political niceties or "diplomatic politeness" is something Australians unashamedly do not much care for.

The Australian republican movement is about self-determination. Australia's coming of age, the shaping of a national identity on the international stage and achieving independence. To assert that Australians such as myself are thereby seeking "symbols in irrelevances" typifies the sort of imperial attitude Australia is seeking to free itself from.

However, creating a republic in Australia does not mean Australians dislike or disrespect the Queen or the people of Britain, nor are they ungrateful for the benefits Australia has gained through its association with Great Britain. Simply put, the time has come for Australia to stand on its own. It has everything to do with Australia and nothing whatsoever with Britain.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW PENFOLD,
20d Rostrevor Road,
Fulham, SW6.
July 10.

From the Australian shadow

Minister for Trade
Sir, For those of us in Australia who have cultural and, in many cases, genetic roots in Britain, it is sad to see British politicians fleetingly wave goodbye to countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States, as they plunge headlong into Europe.

Natural powers

From the Director of the Society of Homoeopaths

Sir, So scientists are bewitched by the power of natural remedies (report, June 27). Well, if they would only take the trouble to look beyond their test-tubes and research grants they would find that homoeopaths have been using extracts of animal, fish, insect and plants for the past 200 years and have already thoroughly documented the effects of these substances on the human economy in their homoeopathic materia medica.

Daily, modern homoeopaths use remedies such as *Apis Mellifica* (poison of the honey-bee), *Bufo* (poison expressed from the toad's cutaneous glands), *Vespa* (poison of the wasp), *Taxus Baccata* (sap of the yew tree), *Scipia* (ink of the cuttle fish), *Tarantula* (poison of tarantula spider), *Lac Caninum* (milk of dog), etc., etc., in the treatment of their patients.

Until now it is homoeopaths who have been accused of sorcery and witchcraft because of the sources of their remedies and the minute doses they use.

Would it not be embarrassing if our bewitched scientists found that these medicinal poisons worked best in very small doses? Mind you, it would solve the problem of having to find all those 100-year-old yew trees!

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN GORDON,
Director,
The Society of Homoeopaths,
2 Artizan Road,
Northampton.

Letters to the editor should carry a

daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5846).

There is no "deep incompatibility" of beliefs with the "character of the Church of England as a broad church". I do not need to be an Anglican to know that their charismatic beliefs are grounded primarily upon the book of Acts and I know of no Anglican who would disavow that portion of the scriptures.

Yours faithfully,
J. THOMAS SMITH,
c/o Hotel Metropole,
Brighton, East Sussex.
July 10.

From Mr Gerald Coates
Sir, I am not an Anglican; I left to join the House Church Movement. But I would rather stand with Dr Carey even if it makes the church "look slightly dotty" than with Dr

While I can easily understand why Britain would want to be part of a regional trade arrangement with continental Europe and have always thought this made good practical sense, economics and trade are not the totality of a nation.

Culturally and emotionally Britain has far more in common with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States than it does with its geographic brethren in continental Europe, yet there seems to be a blind determination to integrate with Europe in more ways than economics. I know from talking to ordinary people in all of the English-speaking countries that they feel a great common bond which, despite the ravings of so-called visionary politicians about other regional arrangements, will never be broken.

So while we understand Britain's economic interest in Europe, the Euromania which has swept across the front and back benches of the House of Commons is perceived by Britain's best friends as turning its back on them and making exclusive and selfish deals with the Continent. Perhaps those heretics who have not yet been burnt at the stake for questioning the concept of a United States of Europe might remind the British people that there is more to life than economics. When things really get tough — as they did early this year — the English-speaking peoples not only think alike but they can be relied on to stick together.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER DOWNER,
Parliament of Australia,
House of Representatives,
PO Box 535,
Mount Barker, SA 5251.
July 13.

From Mr D. C. Cruickshank

Sir, My wife and I are Australians visiting Britain on holiday and we believe that Tom Kenally, the novelist, and the Labor party hierarchy are very much out of step with public opinion on the question of Australia becoming a republic and thereby completely cutting its ties with Britain and the monarchy.

In Australia it is rare to meet anyone with "anti-royalist" and "anti-Westminster" views and most people are quite happy with the present system.

These days, Britain has no influence with Australia and in practical terms Australia is quite independent. However, it has much to thank Britain for, such as the Westminster system of government, its judicial system, its land ownership procedures, religious beliefs and so on.

We firmly believe the present ties between Australia and Britain will remain for many years to come, and maybe for ever, and if a change is made, it will be a great mistake.

Yours etc,
DAVID C. CRUICKSHANK,
As from: 12 Watlie Avenue,
Dulkeith, Western Australia.
July 10.

Tax on listed houses

From the President of the Historic Houses Association

Sir, Your proposal for "tax relief to encourage owners to maintain buildings in good order" ("Heritage in knots", leading article, July 6) was particularly welcome. The Historic Houses Association has been urging the government for the past two years to establish tax-free maintenance funds, which owners could endow with their own assets.

The conditions for these "improved maintenance funds" should be (a) reasonable public access, (b) the fund should be tied in perpetuity to the property and (c) the proceeds should only be used for maintenance or repairs — not for the benefit of the owner.

Honouring aircrew

From Mr Peter Banting

Sir, May I acknowledge that he made of the role that air navigators play in the RAF? It is not known if they have been accorded the same consideration as pilots in the assessment of the list of Gulf war awards and honours (letters, July 2, 4). However, it is the navigator who finds the way to the target, flies in to it, operates electronic equipment, and guides the aircraft home.

His flying badge indicates that he limps along on one wing; this does not seem an appropriate indication of his role in modern air warfare.

Yours,
PETER BANTING,
Eastwood,
29a Matham Road,
East Molesey, Surrey.
July 4.

Runcie who made it look slightly

dead.
Despite his many skills Dr Runcie presided over the numerical and spiritual demise of Anglicanism in this country for 13 years. Great sections of the Anglican church are so far removed from the theological and experiential norm, they are bound to make authentic historic, "normal" Christianity look slightly dotty.

The last thing we need a return to in this country is sophisticated, precision-controlled "normal" Christianity. The people of Britain have voted with their feet and have endorsed this point of view for decades. But Jesus by his spirit is returning to the church.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD COATES
(Director, Pioneer Churches),
Clive House, Portsmouth Road,
Esher, Surrey.

It's quicker and healthier by rail

From Professor R. Langton Hewer

Sir, The splendid experiment conducted by *The Times* (report, July 9) has highlighted again the advantages of rail travel, and the stress and boredom induced by driving. The lesson should be learned and acted upon. In addition to the evident economic, environmental and commonsense attributes of rail travel, there are major health and safety issues.

I have recently seen three patients who complained of severe dizziness whilst driving long distances on a motorway. All had to pull onto the hard shoulder. One probably lost consciousness after becoming angry with another driver. Happily, there were no injuries. No one knows how often drivers fall asleep at the wheel.

Amongst the patients I see yearly miles of up to 60,000 are not uncommon, and I have recently seen one patient who claims to be driving in excess of 100,000 miles per year. One patient told me that he spends seven hours in his car each day, and about 1½ hours actually working. His wife, who works locally, did the opposite.

Many of the patients I see are salesmen and regional managers. Some need to carry heavy equipment or samples. Others visit clients in rural areas. For them, a car is probably a necessity. Others, however, travel from one city to another via the motorway. Most will readily admit that they only travel by car because the firm supplies the vehicle and pays the running costs.

Such car journeys should surely be avoided. A government transport and taxation policy which reflects these realities is needed.

Yours faithfully,
R. LANGTON HEWER,
University of Bristol,
Department of Neurology,
Frenchay Hospital,
Bristol, Avon.
July 10.

Random breathtesting

From Sir Hugh Cubitt

Sir, Chief Superintendent Sanderson, who according to your report ("When anger drives the law breakers", July 6) is to conduct an enquiry on behalf of the Home Office into what makes motorists angry, could well start by interviewing some of the 251 law-abiding ones (including myself) who, according to a report elsewhere, were inconvenienced by being randomly breathalysed, under the specious guise of "road safety checks", by the Thames Valley police as they were driving away from Ascot races last month.

He should, of course, avoid speaking to the ten who, when thus tested, were found to be positive.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CUBITT,
Chapel House,
West Humble,
Dorking, Surrey.
July 7.

Most heritage organisations have

given these proposals support. Sadly, the government has chosen not to act on the strong evidence which we have presented to them concerning the reasons why private owners of historic houses have been forced to sell them.

Of 400 listed properties sold between 1972 and 1990 a third were converted for commercial use. A further third were back on the market at least once during the period of our current research often having been sub-divided into lots. In nearly all cases the contents were dispersed.

Yours faithfully,
SHELBURNE, President,
Historic Houses Association,
2 Chester Street, SW1.
July 10.

'Chair' controversy

From Mr John Braun

Sir, Tim Jones (report, July 10) has again raised the absurd controversy over the use of the word "chair" in the context of the person who heads up an organisation or committee.

The simple solution is to adopt the French equivalent of "president" which can be masculine or feminine. When used in reverse sense it puts into perspective the position of M Delors as chairman of the EC Commission.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRAUN,
Flat 2, 41 Middleton Square, EC1.

Noises off

From Mrs Kerri St John

Sir, Once again my son and his young classmates have spent weeks rehearsing their end-of-term concert. Once again, what should have been a delightful afternoon's entertainment was spoiled for me — and I suspect for many other parents — by the constant whirr of video cameras, the high-pitched whine of automatic film rewinds and incessant camera flashes.

This year was worse than ever. Why cannot schools arrange for one master video to be taken at each performance? Then parents can buy a copy for their video library.

If dozens of cameras are allowed at school concerts, please can those parents be corralled into one corner of the room so the rest of us can watch our children perform in peace?

Yours faithfully,
KERRI ST JOHN,
68 Lonsdale Road, Oxford.
July 10.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 13: The Duke of York today carried out a number of engagements in Milford Haven and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dyfed (Mr David Mansel Lewis).
This afternoon His Royal Highness toured the Tall Ships Fleet and opened the Tall Ships Marina at Milford Haven.
This evening The Duke of York attended a reception for those involved in The Tall Ships Race.
His Royal Highness then watched The Welsh Guards Band Beat Retreat.
The Duke of York later attended the second part of a Concert given by the Welsh Guards Band, the Cor Meibion De Cymru (The Male Voice Choir) and the Tescro Young Musician of Wales.
Captain Neil Blair, RN, Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton and Mr Geoffrey Crawford were in attendance.
The Prince Edward this evening attended a gala performance by the London Studio Centre to mark Dame Alicia Markova's 80th birthday, in aid of the Bridgetown Memorial Trust, at the Royal Theatre, Kingsway, London.
Mrs Richard Warburton was in attendance.
July 14: By command of The Queen, the Viscount Astor (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this evening upon the arrival of The President of the United States of America and Mrs Bush and welcomed The President and Mrs Bush on behalf of Her Majesty.
KENSINGTON PALACE
July 13: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, was present this afternoon at a Service of Thanksgiving to mark the 25th Anniversary of ASBAH at Peterborough Cathedral.
Miss Suzanne Marland was in attendance.
THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 14: Princess Alexandra, President of Sir Angus Ogilvy this afternoon attended a Reception after a polo match in aid of Alexandra Rose Day at Smith's Lawn, Windsor.
Her Majesty the Queen, Sir John Garmier was in attendance.
The Sultan of Brunei celebrates his birthday today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.H. Bullivant and Miss A.L. Lodge
The engagement is announced between Ralph, son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Bullivant, of Dordrecht, Surrey, and Andrea, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Lodge, of Kidlington, Oxford.
Mr J.W. Collett and Miss E.J. MacGregor
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of the late Mr John Collett and Mrs John Collett, of Hurstpierpoint, and Emily, elder daughter of Brigadier Robert MacGregor-Oakford, of Fleet, and Mrs Dunham Reilly, of San Diego.
Mr W.J.S. Hodgson and Miss M.S.A. Holden
The marriage will take place in September between William, youngest son of Mr A.G.S. Hodgson, MBE, and Mrs Hodgson, of Warham, West Sussex, and Melanie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.M.C. Holden, of Warborough, Oxfordshire.
Mr A.J.G. Holley and Miss A.E. Golter
The engagement is announced between Andrew John Gordon, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Holley, MVO, MBE, and of Mrs Patricia G. Holley, of Rio, Jamaica, and Alana Elizabeth Eva, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Leszek Roman Golter, of Ampulabrava, Spain.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will take the salute at the Royal Tournament at Exeter Court at 11.30.
The Prince of Wales, as Patron of the National Appeal of the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, will hold a reception at Highgrove at 6.30.
The Princess Royal will open the main stand at Pontefract racecourse at 11.30, and will open the new accident and emergency unit at Pontefract General Hospital at 1.15.

Luncheon

Waggett & Company
The Right Hon Norman Lamont, MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest of honour at a luncheon for business leaders held last Friday at the House of Commons, given by Waggett & Company, Executive Search Consultants. Mr Anthony Steen, MP, was the sponsor and Mr Michael Waggett presided.

Service luncheon

8th Gurkha Rifles
General Sir Walter Walker presided at the annual reunion luncheon of the 8th Gurkha Rifles held on Saturday at the Royal Aldershot Officers' Club.

Nature notes

THERE are young birds everywhere on mountainsides and moors. This year's ravens are as big as their parents, though browner and less glossy. They glide along the cliffs with them, or come down to feed on a dead sheep in the bracken.
Young buzzards have left the nest, but are still being cared for: the adults soar in wide circles over the heather and birches, looking for rabbits or meadow pipits to carry back to them. Red grouse families are feeding on heather flowers, where earlier they ate the shoots. Golden plover families are already beginning to leave the moors and come down to coastal fields.
The spires of rosebay willow-herb and the smaller yellow spires of agrostis are coming into flower: the lower buds open first, and new buds keep appearing at the top, so few of them are ever seen completely in flower. The small dandelion-like flow-



DJM

OBITUARIES

SIR PETER MOON

Sir Peter James Scott Moon, KCMG, CMG, a former ambassador to Kuwait and high commissioner in Tanzania and Singapore, died on July 10 aged 63. He was born on April 1, 1928.

PETER MOON belonged to the first generation recruited by the newly established Commonwealth Relations Office to serve as diplomats in the "new" Commonwealth emerging in the post-war era. Initially his work was bound up with Commonwealth relations but it subsequently broadened into the wider perspectives of the United Nations and then the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Moon's most outstanding characteristics were a forthright manner coupled with a sharply perceptive intellect. He never kept silent if he judged that either the rationale or direction of policies was inconsistent with the facts. Sacred cows enjoyed no immunity from his criticism but he was invariably constructive and courteous and noted for sound judgement and commonsense. He inspired loyalty in his juniors.

His first diplomatic post, in 1956, was second secretary in South Africa, and his next was first secretary in Colombo. Then after a successful home spell as a private secretary to Duncan Sandys, a demanding foreign secretary, he joined the British Mission to the United Nations under Lord Caradon. Early promotion to counsellor in the newly formed Foreign and Commonwealth Office came in 1969 followed by appointment as FCO private secretary to Lord Home, then Harold Wilson and Edward Heath. His immediate senior in the Private Office was Robert Armstrong and it was clear to contemporaries



that Peter Moon was a coming man. This appeared confirmed by his next appointment to the Nato defence college followed by secondment to the Nato international staff in Brussels until 1975. His bilingualism and complete adaptability to continental modes ensured a very successful assignment. However, his next, as counsellor in Cairo, seemed to some an illogical progression given his background. Promotion to head of mission (in Tanzania) came in 1978 and in the following year he was both appointed CMG and knighted (KCMG) during the Queen's

meets on the likely course of events proved both perceptive and accurate.

After marriage to Lucille Woods (a talented French amateur painter) in 1955 Moon's life was an engaging combination of English and French cultures and conversation. Moon moved effortlessly from one language to the other. The couple's gift for hospitality flourished in Africa, Asia, North America and continental Europe. Despite his very English style Moon was a cosmopolitan, a trait inherited by his daughters who have all settled abroad.

On retirement the Moons established homes in both England and France and he and Lucille were frequently on the move, visiting their children overseas or commuting between Kensington and Brittany. Their lifestyle was Anglo-French, embodying the best of both cultures.

Born in 1928 in Warwickshire, Peter Moon was educated at Uppingham where he left the mark of an all-rounder. At 18 he opted for the Royal Navy and served happily aloft as a seaman in the Mediterranean fleet. On his demobilisation in 1948 he went up to Worcester College, Oxford to read PPE. He thoroughly enjoyed Oxford, was elected to Vincent's and never lost his relish for cricket (becoming a member of the MCC), hockey and golf. He entered the Home Office in 1952 but quickly decided he was more suited to an overseas career, transferring to the CRO in 1954. There he persisted with the law studies he had begun in the Home Office and completed Bar Finals whilst a resident clerk at the CRO.

His wife and three daughters survive him.

JAMES FRANCISCUS



President John Kennedy in the film *The Greek Tycoon* which also featured Jacqueline Bisset and Anthony Quinn

James Franciscus, actor and producer, died of emphysema on July 8, aged 57. He was born in Clayton, Missouri, on January 31, 1934.

AS A police detective in the television series *Naked City*, a spin off from the film of the same name, in the late 1950s, James Franciscus epitomised the handsome, athletic crime-busting cop of the period. He went on to play an English teacher in the television series *Mr. Novak* in the early 1960s and a blind insurance investigator in *Longstreet* ten years later. He said that role was among the most difficult he played because of the need to leave his eyes uncoated. His rugged good-looks being cast as

1978 and in the television film, *Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy* with Jaclyn Smith in the title role in 1981. During the 1960s he produced two television dramas, *Jane Eyre* and *The Red Pony*.

James Franciscus attended a Massachusetts preparatory school and Yale university before taking up acting, working first in summer stock theatre in Massachusetts. His first film, in 1956, was *Four Boys and a Gun*. Three years later his performance as a wealthy young man who fell in love with a coloured girl in *I Passed for White* earned him a part alongside Tony Curtis in *The Outsider* and two years after that he appeared with Robert Taylor in *The Miracle of the White Stalions*, the

story of the evacuation of the Lipizzaner horses from Vienna's Spanish Riding School during the second world war.

In 1970, Franciscus starred in a British made second world war drama, *Hell Boats*, playing an American commander with the Royal Navy assigned to blockade Malta. Other films included *Beneath the Planet of the Apes* (1969), *Cat O' Nine Tails* (1971), and *The Amazing Doberman* (1976). His last film, in 1981, was *Butterfly*, a fairly abysmal tale of lust and murder starring Stacy Keach and Pia Zadora.

Franciscus is survived by his second wife, Carla, and four daughters.

ERNEST GRUENBERG

Ernest Manner Gruenberg, psychiatrist and epidemiologist, died in Washington on July 2 aged 75. He was born in New York on December 2, 1915.

AT A TIME when scientific methods of measuring the occurrence of mental illness in the community were seldom applied, Ernest Gruenberg produced a seminal work on the subject. His *Epidemiology of Mental Disorder* in 1950 and the monumental monograph, *Causes of Mental Disorder. A review of epidemiological knowledge, 1959* brought together the findings of pioneering workers from across the world and helped provide information on the way such studies could be carried out internationally.

Ernest Gruenberg, who received his early education at Dartington Hall, Devon, was executive director of the New York State Mental Health Commission from 1949 to 1954 and in 1955 became principal research scientist at New York State Psychiatric Institute. In 1959 as foundation fund professor of psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons he became the first professor of psychiatric epidemiology in the world.

From 1968 he also directed the psychiatric epidemiology research unit at Poughkeepsie (Hudson River State Hospital).

Gruenberg's detailed method of assessing the competence of the individual was considerably in advance of his time as was his insistence upon the measurement of disability rather than grading symptoms of illness according to their severity.

From 1975 until his retirement in 1981 he was professor of mental hygiene in his alma mater, Johns Hopkins University. His paper *The Failure of Success* (1977), which demonstrated that despite increasing knowledge there was a failure to match this with appropriate services, became a minor classic.

His energy was undiminished on retirement and he completed and saw published in 1986, *Vaccination Against Brain Syndromes*. The campaign against measles and rubella. He had become convinced that many of the psychiatric problems of adults developed from early brain damage as a result of infection.

He is survived by two sons and a daughter of a former marriage, and his companion of recent years, Cile Kennedy.

DAME PEGGY ASHCROFT

Walter Hartley writes
IN 1933 Peggy Ashcroft (Obituary June 15) appeared with the great German actor Werner Krauss in Hamptons' play *Before Sunrise*. I was taken to a reception in Oxford given for

Werner Krauss. As I speak German I was able to converse with him. He told me he had played this part all over the German speaking world always partnered by the most eminent actresses. However, he said that none of them could equal Peggy Ashcroft.

Marriages

Lord James Dundas and Miss M.C. Whitefield
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 13, at St Andrew's, Much Hadham, between Lord James Dundas, younger son of the Marquess of Zetland, of Ripon, North Yorkshire, and Miss Melanie Whitefield, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Whitefield, of Stocking Pelham, Hertfordshire. The Rev Robert Noakes officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Anna Whitefield, Harry Dundas, George Whitefield, Serena Whitefield, Flora Dundas and Lulu Dundas. The Earl of Ronaldshay was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr E.B. Cross and the Hon S.M. Richards
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Chapel of St Mary Undercroft, Palace of Westminster, of Mr Robert Adam Brisbane Cross, elder son of Mr and Mrs Diamond Cross, of Tavistock, Devon, to the Hon Susan Mary Richards, elder daughter of the Rev Lord and Lady Milverton, of Christian Malford, Wiltshire. The Ven Kenneth Clark, Archbishop of Sweden, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexis Ashman, Celia Powell, the Hon Juliet Richards and Miss Jean Cross. Mr Clive Davis was best man.

Mr J.A. Fraser and the Hon Victoria Cameron
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Chapel of St Melrose, of Mr James Fraser, son of Sir Charles and Lady Fraser, of Inverloch, Midlothian, to the Hon Victoria Cameron, daughter of Lord and Lady Cameron of Lochroom, of Edinburgh. The Rev David Burgess officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Fanny Burgess, Donald Fraser and Alexander Fraser. Mr Ian Fraser was best man.

of Hadlow Down, East Sussex. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Georgina Vere Nicoll, Katrina Hadsley-Chaplin and Georgiana Henderson. Mr Stuart Archibald was best man.

Dr M.D. McCulloch and Miss G.A. Le Marchant
The marriage took place on Saturday at St John's Church, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, of Dr Michael McCulloch, elder son of Dr and Mrs John McCulloch, of Down House, Ankerly, South Africa, to Miss Geva Le Marchant, daughter of the late Sir Spencer Le Marchant and of Lady Le Marchant. The Dean of Windsor, the Right Rev Cyril Bowles and the Rev Brian Banks officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Blanche Grosvenor, Dr Bernard Naisan was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Mr H.C. Marston and Miss V.F. Gladstone
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Denis's, Havering, of Mr Hugo Marston, son of Mr and Mrs Paul Marston, of Chiddingfold, Surrey, to Miss Victoria Gladstone, daughter of Sir William and Lady Gladstone, of Havering, Cambridgeshire. Canon Philip Davies officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jack Gladstone, Lily Erskine-Cross, Miss Alicia Midwood, Miss Rosie Pitts, Mrs Laurel Horst and Miss Neesha Gopal. Mr Richard Stark was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Harriet Sanders. Mr Richard Nield was best man.

A reception was held on Winchester College Meads and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A.M. Galloway and Miss E.C. Jones
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Chelmsford, of Mr Andrew Galloway, son of Major Frederick Galloway, of La Force, France, and of the late Mrs Galloway, to Miss Emma Jones, elder daughter of Sir Kenneth and Lady Jones, of London, SW1. Don David Foster and Father Patrick Nolan officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Blanche Grosvenor, Dr Bernard Naisan was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Caribbean.

Mr C.J. Broom and Miss G.E. Fox
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 13, at Barbados, between Mr Christopher Broom, elder son of Mr Stanley Broom and the late Mrs Pauline Broom, and Miss Gine Fox, only daughter of Sir Marcus Fox, MBE, MP, and Lady Fox.

Mr F.L.T.M. Has and Miss D.S. Gasson
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 13, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, of Mr Frederick Has, only son of Mr Keith Has and Mrs Margit Dahm, and Miss Doreen Gasson, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Gasson. Father Anthony Nye, SJ, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Maria Gannon, Dominique Desmoulin, Claudia Desmoulin, Natasha Li and Tommy Marsden. Mr Henry Leung was best man.

The reception was held at The Dorchester and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr R.E. O'Leary and Mrs D.H. Reid
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 11, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, between Mr Brian O'Leary and Mrs Jill Reid, widow of Mr David Reid.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Maria Gannon, Dominique Desmoulin, Claudia Desmoulin, Natasha Li and Tommy Marsden. Mr Henry Leung was best man.

The reception was held at The Dorchester and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr R.E. O'Leary and Mrs D.H. Reid
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 11, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, between Mr Brian O'Leary and Mrs Jill Reid, widow of Mr David Reid.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Maria Gannon, Dominique Desmoulin, Claudia Desmoulin, Natasha Li and Tommy Marsden. Mr Henry Leung was best man.

Richard Holloway

Church needs feminism

ONE reason why people endlessly predict the disintegration of the Anglican Church is because of the prevalence of the tranquillist heresy. The doctrine is that we have departed or fallen from a normative tranquillity and that our present troubles are abnormally stimulated by human wickedness and error, whereas it is the other way round.

Turbulence and disagreement are the norm, the signs of life, and we should accept them as such. "The troubles of our proud and angry dust are from eternity and shall not fail," said Housman. It is change that is the main source of human turbulence.

Christians have often tried to delude themselves into thinking that theology and morality were ring-fenced against change, but our experience teaches us that Christianity has always been subject to and has often itself been an agent of change in human history. Change is the law of our nature and, though it cannot be avoided, it can be managed. The drama of human history consists in the struggle between rival management theories or approaches to the organisation of change.

In a celebrated passage in his *History of England* Macaulay observed one of the eternal human distinctions. He tells us that we find it not only in politics, about which he was speaking, but in literature, in art, in science, in surgery and mechanics, in navigation and agriculture, even in mathematics, and we ought to add, in theology and ecclesiology. He points out that everywhere there is a group who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient and only consent to innovation with many misgivings and forebodings. And he goes on to observe another group who are always too

quick to discern the imperfections of whatever exists and disposed to give every change credit for being an improvement. He points out that in the sentiments of both groups there is something to approve, but he claims that the best of both specimens will be found not far from the common frontier. The ones he decries are the extremists, whom he calls bigoted dotards and shallow and reckless empirics. Reverence for the past ought properly to moderate our progress towards what is coming to be, but it can never stop it.

Indeed, the most revolutionary thing about Christianity has always been its commitment to a God whose purpose unfolds in history, to a God who is not just to be looked back at through the telescope of time past, but discerned in the action of time present and the unfolding of time future. Our God does new things, does things for the first time, reveals truths hidden from previous generations and made known only to us in these last days.

The paradox of a historic faith is that a too unyielding loyalty to tradition can become disloyalty to the living God who speaks through it but is not confined by it, and we can end up as idolaters who are more committed to the doctrines about divine activity in the past than to a living faith in the action of God in the present. We become custodians of a preservationist religion, a kind of religious National Trust, instead of participants in God's unfolding purpose.

The main pressure towards religious change today is in the area of gender. Can women be ordained? Is there a legitimately inclusive way of talking about God that uses feminine as well as masculine metaphors? Now as it appears

to be, there is something weirdly familiar about this debate within the Christian community. It plays like a poor remake of the great female suffrage controversy that dominated the headlines 80 years ago. The same arguments used against giving women the vote then are trotted out to keep them out of the priesthood now, as though they were freshly minted. At bottom, they are based on the doctrine that women are fundamentally inferior.

Now it is true that the inferiority of women is a doctrine that is found in scripture, along with many other objectionable things. But the gospel is the best judge of scripture, though its judgement usually takes a while to be heard. One consequence of the gospel, Paul tells us, is that "there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female." Paul himself never fully worked out the implications of his own insight into the gospel, as his general attitude to women reveals. In fact, it took the church several generations to accept even the first part of the great Pauline trilogy. It took another 1,800 years to hear the second part. Only in these last days is it able to hear the third part and admit women to the full quality of the gospel.

Feminism is not a contradiction of scripture, it is a fulfilment of the gospel within scripture. I have just edited a series of essays by a group of male theologians, *Who needs feminism?*, published by SPCK. We argue that the church needs feminism because it comes from the gospel itself. And no one can complain that taking 2,000 years to fulfil Paul's great claim is exactly rushing it. The writer is Bishop of Edinburgh.

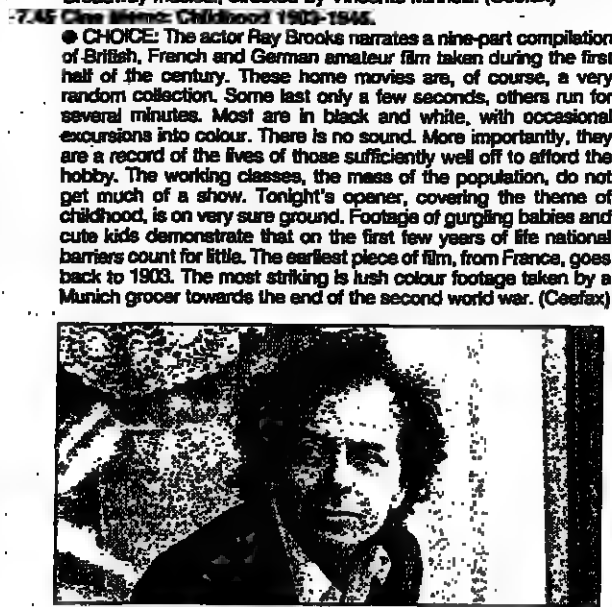
8.00 **Cartoon**.
8.30 **BBC Breakfast News**.
9.05 **Phonoclip**. Animated adventures with the boy puppet **9.25** **Why Don't You...?** 7 Entertaining ideas for bored youngsters (r).
10.00 **News**. Regional news and weather **10.05** **Playdays** (r) **10.30** **The Puppet Pals** (r).
11.00 **News**. Regional news and weather **11.05** **Our House: Candles and Shards**. Children's drama. David is severely injured when he rides his bike down a steep bluff **11.10** **The Travel Show**. **Traveller**. John Thirwell explores the Switzerland's Bernese Oberland (r).
12.00 **News**. Regional news and weather



In the hot-house: Tuohy, Sullivan, Greenwood, Cole (12.05pm)

12.05 **The Garden Party**. A new series from the Botanic Gardens in Glasgow opens on St Swyth's day with an appropriate look at weather forecasting. There is also an attempt to explain why cars cost more in Britain than on the continent, and a nostalgic retrospective of the golden age of British television in the Fifties and Sixties. The hosts in the hot-house are Debbie Greenwood, Larry Sullivan, Paul Cole and Denis Tuohy, with contributions from David Bellamy and Glynn Christian. **12.55** **Regional News** and weather.
1.00 **On the Clock News** and weather **1.30** **Neighbours**. (Ceefax).
1.50 **The On the Clock Kitchen**. Gardening expert Geoff Hamilton grows enough fruit and vegetables to keep his kitchen supplied all year round, without resorting to chemicals. In this series he shows how to do it in the comfort of your own backyard, whether big or small. The first programme concentrates on garden design and content (r). (Ceefax).
2.30 **Racing from Down Royal**. Julian Wilson introduces five coverage of the **2.30**, **3.00** (Ulster Harp Derby), **3.30** and **4.00** races.
4.10 **Rupert and the Pirates** narrated by Ray Brooke (r) **4.15** **New Lassie**. Canine adventures with the canny collie. (Ceefax) **4.40** **Defenders of the Earth** (r).
5.00 **Newsround** with Juliet Morris **5.10** **The Lowdown: Stand Up**. Documentary series about children and their peers. This week two would-be comedians by their skills in the world of cabaret clubs, where age makes no difference to the humour of a gag (r). (Ceefax).
5.35 **Neighbours** (r). (Ceefax) **5.40** **North Island: Sportswide**. **5.40** **Inside Ulster**.
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. **6.30** **Regional News**. **6.40** **Neighbours**.
7.00 **Wogan**. With Hollywood couple Kurt Russell and Goldie Hawn, while Beverly Craven does the musical honours with her latest single.
7.30 **Thom and Ue**. Investigations of paranoia and victimisation, hosted by the jocular Craig Charles. Homosexual footballer Justin Fashanu claims the game discriminates against gay men, regardless of talent, and a girl tells how she was turned away from the girl guides because of her non-religious beliefs. (Ceefax).
8.00 **Takeover Bid**. Game show hosted by the resilient Bruce Forsyth. (Ceefax).
8.30 **Birds of a Feather**. Parling. Sharp sitcom about two gormless sisters whose husbands are serving prison sentences. Sharon has to reconsider when her jailed and estranged husband writes to tell her he is seriously ill in prison (r). (Ceefax).
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) **9.05** **Regional News** and weather.
9.30 **Panorama: The Battle for Britain's Defences**. David Dimbleby chairs a debate on the future of Britain's armed forces in the light of the government's proposed cuts.
10.10 **Law and Order**. Routine American police and courtroom drama. A fatal explosion at an abortion clinic puts an anti-abortion group under suspicion and forces some conscience wrestling in the ranks of the justice system.
11.00 **Operation Raleigh: The Mountain**. The first of six films following young adventures on the expedition scheme. A London Underground engineer who has never been out of Britain leads a team mountain climbing in southern Chile (r). (Ceefax).
11.30 **My Games How?** Edge of Care. Dr Jonathan Hill gives advice on caring for elderly relatives (r). (Ceefax).
12.00 **Weather**.

6.45 **Open University**. Ends at **7.35**.
6.50 **News**. **8.15** **Westminster**. A round-up of business from the Houses of Lords and Commons.
8.30 **Hardy's Wessex** explored by Desmond Hawkins (r).
9.00 **Catchword**. Paul Cole hosts the word quiz (r).
9.30 **Flame Love from a Stranger** (1937, b/w). Effective adaptation of an Agatha Christie story about an innocent young woman who wins a fortune in a lottery and has a whirlwind romance with a charming stranger. But what is behind his sudden ardour? Starring Basil Rathbone and Ann Harding, and directed by Rowland V. Lee. Benjamin Britten, no less, wrote the score.
10.55 **Films**. **A Man Belonged** (1941, b/w). John Wayne stars as a lawyer out to prove a small town suicide was really a murder. Strictly B-movie material, directed by John A. Aur.
12.15 **The Collectors**. Adam McNaughton collects children's songs (r).
12.30 **Adventures in Madness**. The story of the film **Madness** power host mezzanine (r). **1.20** **Cherry Chalk** (r). **1.35** **Look Stranger**. A profile of a Lindsay Tynes, a Beatles gunsmith (r).
2.00 **News** and weather followed by **Arundel Westminster**. Northern Ireland: Country Times; Wales: Wales in Westminster **2.30** **Short Sacred Owl**. A film made by the RSPB about the bird of prey.
3.00 **News** and weather followed by **Titchmarsh's Travels**. Alan Titchmarsh follows a pilgrim's route through south Wales (r) **3.35** **Made by Man**. A play at work (r) **3.50** **News** and weather.
4.00 **British Grand Prix**. Yesterday's highlights from Silverstone (r).
4.45 **Film: Grand, Fast and Beautiful** (1951, b/w). Uncertain sporting drama about a teenage tennis star with a mother pushing her to the top. Claire Trevor and Sally Forrest star, and Ida Lupino directs.
6.00 **Film: Brigadoon** (1934). The whimsical tale of two disillusioned New Yorkers stumbling on to a legendary Scottish Highland village which comes to life only one day a century. Gene Kelly, Van Johnson and Cyd Charisse star in this adaptation of the successful Broadway musical, directed by Vincent Minnelli. (Ceefax).
7.45 **Class Music: Childhood 1900-1945**.
8.00 **CHOICE**. The actor Ray Brooks narrates a nine-part compilation of British, French and German amateur film taken during the first half of the century. These home movies are, of course, a very random collection. Some last only a few seconds, others for several minutes. Most are in black and white, with occasional excursions into colour. There is no sound. More importantly, they are a record of the lives of those sufficiently well off to afford the hobby. The working classes, the mass of the population, do not get much of a show. Tonight's opener, covering the theme of childhood, is on various young people, footage of gurgling babies and cute kids demonstrate that on the first few years of life national barriers count for little. The earliest piece of film, from France, goes back to 1903. The most striking is lush colour footage taken by a Munich grocer towards the end of the second world war. (Ceefax).



Home movies from the early 20th century: Ray Brooks (7.45pm)

8.30 **Difficult Decisions: Dances of the Century**.
8.45 **CHOICE**. A documentary series about eccentric Americans opens in Boone County, West Virginia, which looks like an extended rubbish dump. Among the inhabitants of this squalid underside of the great society are the White family and particularly Jesse. He is in his thirties, at a guess, and is trying (literally) to follow in his father's footsteps. Before he was killed in a brawl, and was a champion top dancer and Jesse wants to be like him. The young Jesse was a runaway but then found Jesse and Elvis Presley. He says that if it wasn't for his Elvis collection he would be dead. His role-play wife divorced him after 13 years of marriage but came back. Perhaps she missed his constant arguments and his threats to blow her brains out. Jesse says: "I may make it big. I may have a whole new life the next time you see me." You would not bet on it. (Ceefax).
9.00 **International Athletics**. The Nika meeting in Nice.
9.45 **Rab C. Nesbitt**. Rab Nesbitt. Extended comic helping of Gregor Fisher as the elderly Scot. Rab foretells the streets of Glasgow for Italy to cheer with the Tartan Army in the world cup. (Ceefax).
10.30 **Newsnight** with Jeremy Paxman.
11.15 **XFL**. Scottish music and arts magazine. Actor Brian Cox takes presenter Richard Johnson on a tour of his home town of Dundee. Eddi Reader and Mary Black make music **11.55** **Weather**.
12.00 **Open University**. The Lestert Collection. Ends at **12.30am**.

8.00 **TV-am**.
8.25 **All Cried Up**. Game show **9.55** **Thames News**.
10.00 **Film: The Black Arrow** (1934). The first of a two-part Disney version of Robert Louis Stevenson's medieval swashbuckler. Benedict Taylor is a dashing Black Arrow, Oliver Reed as his usual brutish persona to try for audience sympathy and Donald Pleasence relishes the role of the scheming Oates. Directed for television by John Hough (part two tomorrow).
10.50 **News** **10.55** **Good Morning**. **11.00** **News**. A new drama series from Disney starring Hayley Mills as an unconventional American schoolteacher.
11.25 **Ox Tales**. Animated adventures of a farm-based at **11.55** **Regional News** and weather **12.00** **Cartoon**. **Gooty in Baggage** **12.10** **Royle and Jim** (r).
12.30 **News** and weather **1.10** **Thames News** and weather **1.20** **Home and Away**. (Oracle) **1.50** **A Country Practice**.
2.20 **Thames Help**. Jackie Sprockley and John Murray preview this week's programmes which are about eating disorders **2.50** **The Green Line Guide**. Magazine series investigating environmental issues. With Alistair McDonald and Dilly Barlow.
3.15 **News** **3.20** **Thames News** **3.25** **Families**.
3.55 **Frangible Rock** **4.10** **Cartoon** **4.15** **T-Bag** and **the Revenge of the T-Bag** (r) **4.40** **Doc Brown's School's Out**. Documentary series for young people. Today's subject is unconventional schooling.
5.10 **Blockbusters**. Bob Holness hosts the general knowledge quiz for teenagers.
5.40 **News** and weather **5.55** **Thames Help**. Jackie Sprockley looks at the help available for those suffering from eating problems.
6.00 **Home and Away** (r). (Oracle) **6.30** **Thames News** and weather.



Shopping for laughs: Bobby Ball and Tommy Cannon (7.00pm)

7.00 **Pizza Patrol**.
7.00 **CHOICE**. Putting stand-up comics into a sitcom can be a risky business and this vehicle for Cannon and Ball plays safe by changing their familiar routine as little as possible. They may be cast as a couple of incompetent security guards at a shopping precinct but otherwise this could be an extended sketch from one of their variety shows. Ball is still the comic, Cannon the straight man, and the script by sitcom debuts Richard Lewis and Louis Robinson stays within a very narrow range of audience expectation. There are one-line jokes about Jeffrey Archer, Derek Jameson and even the poor old mother-in-law and an extended one about whether Ball can hold his water. **Pizza Patrol** may please the couple's fans but it offers a limited formula and one which on the early evidence seems incapable of much development.
7.50 **Coronation Street**. (Oracle).
8.00 **Hope It Rains**. Last in the seldom funny sitcom starring Tom Bell as the selfish owner of a wax museum in a seaside resort. (Oracle).
8.30 **World in Action**. In-depth investigative reports on major issues.
9.00 **Soldier, Soldier: Loyal to the Corps**. Watchable drama series about the private and public lives of the soldiers of the King's Royal Rifle Corps (r).
10.00 **News** at Ten. (Oracle) **Weather** **10.30** **Thames News** and weather.
10.40 **Film: Body Heat** (1981). Lawrence Kasdan's steamy and stylish film noir, with echoes of *Double Indemnity*, in which unhappily married Kathleen Turner embarks on an affair with handsome Florida lawyer William Hurt and embroils him in a plot to dispose of his wealthy husband. The cast features early work by Ted Danson (Cheers) and Mickey Rourke.
12.45 **Sportsworld Extra**. The controversial Eubank v Watson bout.
1.45 **Film: Salute to the Marines** (1943). Heavy-handed comedy starring Wallace Beery as Sergeant Major Bailey, a tough marine trainer who has never seen wartime action. Bailey eventually retires to a Pacific island that has been dubbed a "peace settlement" and to keep from getting too bored, organises a guerrilla army - which turns out to be his handy when the Japanese invade. Directed by B. Byrum Silver.
3.40 **The Twilight Zone: Profile in Silver**. An historian from the future returns to study President John F. Kennedy, and his presence has long-lasting repercussions. Stars Andrew Robinson (r).
4.10 **Film: Blonde Moves the Boss** (1938, b/w). Another in the series of comedies based on the Chick Young strip cartoon characters. With Betty Hutton, John Hodiak, directed by Frank Strayer.
5.30 **ITN Morning News**. Ends at **6.00**.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 **The Channel Four Daily**.
9.25 **Film: Cheer, Boys, Cheer** (1938, b/w). Tepid British comedy starring Edmund Gwenn as a ruthless brewing mogul who makes an offer for a rival company owned by G.V. Finney and noted for its pure beer. When this offer is turned down, Gwenn's arrogant son (Peter Coke) boasts that he can force Finney to sell. The supporting cast includes two Will Hay stalwarts - Moore Marriott and Graham Moffatt. Directed by Walter Forde.
11.00 **As It Happens**. The series of programmes consisting entirely of one take. This morning Andy Kershaw visits Wormwood Scrubs Prison (r).
12.00 **Flowering Passions: A Month in the Country** (r). (Teletext).
12.30 **Business Daily** presented by Susan Simons.
1.00 **Seaside Street**. Entertaining early learning series (r).
2.00 **Film: Centennial Summer** (1946). Inferior imitation of *Meet Me in St. Louis*, mixing comedy, music and domestic drama. This is an unlikely director in Otto Preminger. It is 1876 and Philadelphia is embracing its Centennial Exposition. A couple (Walter Brennan and Dorothy Gish), their grown-up daughters (Jeanne Crain and Linda Darnell) and 12-year-old twins (Barbara Whiting and Buddy Swan) are visited after a gap of 20 years by their flighty aunt (Constance Bennett). She brings with her from Paris her dead husband's French nephew (Cornel Wilde) and Crain and Darnell immediately fall for him.
4.00 **Get Smart**. Sixties spy spoof, written by Mel Brooks and Buck Henry and starring Don Adams.
4.30 **Countdown**. The popular words and numbers game show.
5.00 **On the Other Hand: Arranged Marriages**. A repeat of the discussion programme on black and Asian issues. This programme focuses on the case of Nasreen Akmal, who is trying to have her arranged marriage annulled in the Scottish courts (r).
6.00 **The Wonder Years**. Award-winning American sitcom about growing up in the late Sixties (r).
6.30 **Tour de France**. Stage ten - Hermes to Quimper, a distance of 108km.
7.00 **Channel Four News**. (Teletext) **Weather** **7.30** **Comment**.
8.00 **Brookside**. Realistic Liverpool soap (Teletext).
8.30 **My Two Dads**. Lightweight sitcom about two single men who jointly inherit a daughter.

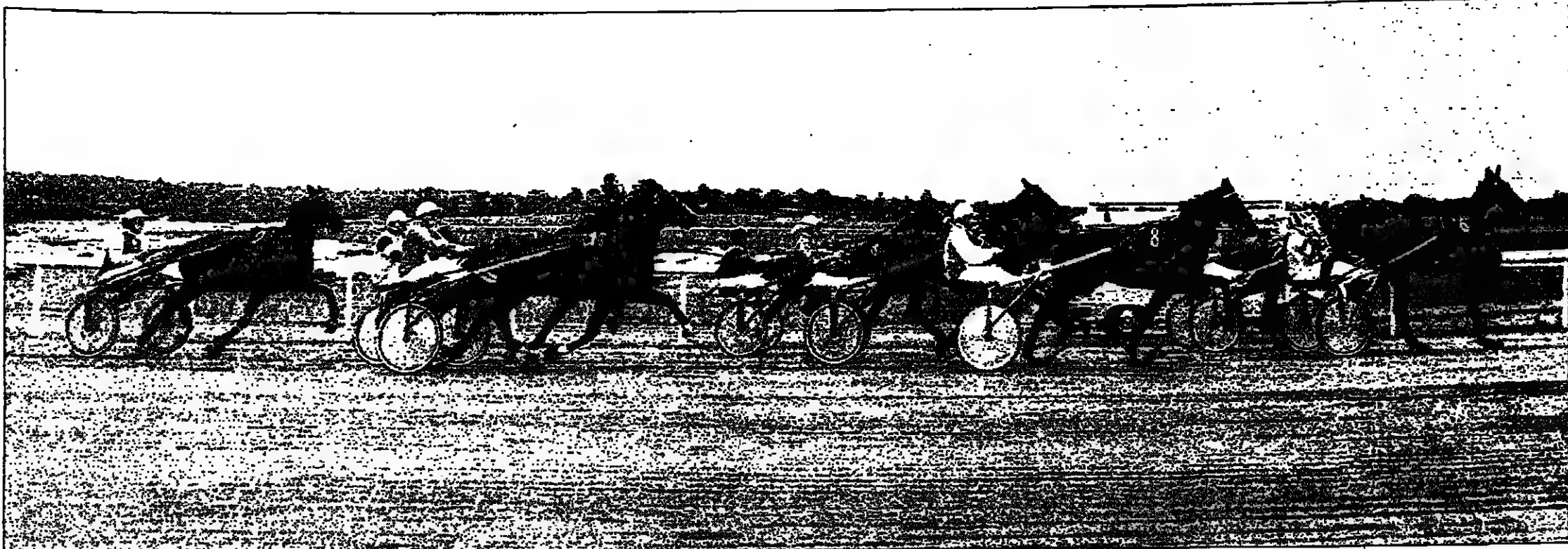


Louise on a square meal or three: Tom Vernon (8.00pm)

9.00 **Travelers' Tales: Fat Men Goes Cajun**.
9.00 **CHOICE**. Watching Tom Vernon's bicycle trip from the top of Louisiana to the bottom the viewer may wonder why, after expending all that energy, the show is not a thriller one by journey's end. Can it be that once cameras are turned off, Vernon abandons his bike and natches a lift? Perish the thought. Mind you, our round host is not averse to a square meal, though even he does a double take when served with a 4lb plate of crawfish. The other conundrum is that from the start of the programme to the finish, Vernon is apparently wearing the same old shirt. We can only hope that he washes it through each night. Vernon's travels take him from the Bible belt to New Orleans, picking up television vignettes along the way. Many feature the Cajuns, French Canadians who were pushed out by the British and made their way south to escape a living and struggle to retain their cultural roots.
10.00 **E.M.G. Otherwise Inflicted**. Fast-paced Canadian drama series following the lives of the tough news team from Channel 10, an independent television station in downtown Toronto. Watson (Karl Pruner) spends a day with a pair of city ambulance drivers. (Teletext).
11.00 **Down Under**. Three short films by or about Aborigines. **Night Cries: A Rural Tragedy** deals with the relationship between a middle-aged Aboriginal daughter and her ageing white mother; **Too Many Captain Cooks** is a film about Aboriginal art as seen from the perspective of one particular Aboriginal artist; **Nice Coloured Girls** shows how three Aboriginal women deliberately fleece white men out on the town for "fun".
12.00 **Dreaming Rivers**. A film about modern black families touched by the experience of migration. The three children of Miss T, a black woman from the Caribbean, gather together in her absence to suggest possibilities for a new and different future (r).
12.30am **Tour de France**. A repeat of the programme shown at 6.30. Ends at 1.05.

RADIO

ANGLIA
 As London except 8.30pm-8.50pm Discovering Gardens 8.10-9.40 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-3.00 **Radio 4** 3.00-4.00 **Radio 4** 4.00-5.00 **Radio 4** 5.00-6.00 **Radio 4** 6.00-7.00 **Radio 4** 7.00-8.00 **Radio 4** 8.00-9.00 **Radio 4** 9.00-10.00 **Radio 4** 10.00-11.00 **Radio 4** 11.00-12.00 **Radio 4** 12.00-1.00 **Radio 4** 1.00-2.00 **Radio 4** 2.00-



On the trot: a string of trotters racing through Lingfield Park, Surrey at the weekend. Trotting is popular in France, but Guillaume Maupas, who represents the Société d'Encouragement à l'Élevage du Cheval Français, which administers trotting in France, sees Britain as ripe for conversion. His eyes burn with a missionary zeal (George Rae writes). "The British love horses and they love racing," he said. "They will love trotting." He is right on two counts. Reaction to two trotting races staged after a

thoroughbred programme at Lingfield on Saturday suggests his conclusion is unproven. Trotting is big business throughout Europe. In France the sport generates £1.8 billion in annual turnover through 9,000 races, 260 courses and 130,000 runners. Despite decades of trying to establish a toe-hold here, its appeal has always escaped a British racegoer rarely able to resist a quick Ben Hur gas. But a surprisingly large number of racegoers stayed to watch the first of the trotting races, the Prix

Florette, though rather than curiosity than enthusiasm. We were seeing an agreeable diversion, a sideshow to prolong the more urgent business of socialising and gambling, not an idea ready to take root and flourish. The half-dozen bookmakers who remained did a brisk trade, proof positive of the resilience of a domestic punter unable to watch anything, no matter how incomprehensible, without having a bet. "Come on," one urged, "have a go on your lucky number."

Those attempting a more scientific solution relied on the form guide in the raceroad. Turkey was put forward as the one for the Prix Florette but proved all too appropriately named, fading in the straight as Rhodius, airily dismissed as "not having excellent health", apparently revived to grab the initiative close home. The second race, the Champagne Jacquart Stakes, found the crowd, its curiosity by now largely satisfied, deserting to the car parks.

Gummer attacks EC farm reforms penalising Britain

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Gummer, the agriculture minister, yesterday accused Brussels of seeking a reform of European farming that would penalise efficient producers, discriminate against Britain because of its larger farm size, and hamper the European Community's ability to compete on world markets against other food-exporting countries.



Gummer: sheep farmers particularly at risk

He would be pressing for "real, radical reform" of the common agricultural policy when he meets his EC colleagues in Brussels today for a first round of talks on the Brussels proposals. "Of course, I am in favour of reducing price support because that has been the main generator of the unsaleable food surpluses. But the cuts must be introduced at a pace that farmers can accept and they must not discriminate between large and small producers, between the efficient and the inefficient and between northern and southern producers," he said. "I am an enthusiastic European, I believe in Europe and I am not prepared to see European agriculture forced into a backward mode at a time when we should be seeking to compete more effectively on the world scene."

The proposals unveiled last week by Raymond MacSharry, the European agriculture commissioner, envisage cuts in the guaranteed prices paid to farmers of 10 per cent for dairy products, 15 per cent for beef and 35 per cent for cereals. The EC's milk production quota would be cut by 4 per cent. All cereal farmers would

receive direct grants to make up for the price cuts. But those with farms above a certain size would get these payments only if they agreed to set aside (leave fallow) 15 per cent of their land. Farms above 125 acres would not be compensated for loss of income from the set-aside land. Dairy farmers with an output of less than 200,000 litres a year would be exempt from the quota cut.

Mr Gummer said he favoured extension of set aside, but it had to apply equally across the Community. "Each member state should be set a national target for set-aside land and compensation pay-

ments should be made conditional on the use of such land for environmentally friendly purposes, such as the creation of wildlife habitats and wildflower meadows," he said. The commission's proposals for sheep farming were singled out for special criticism by Mr Gummer. He said there would be no obvious price benefit for the consumer. Instead Brussels was seeking to impose a ceiling on flock size by limiting the number of sheep qualifying for subsidy. That would penalise Britain's large upland flocks, which were the most efficient in the Community.

Airlines face legal steps over unpaid fines

Continued from page 1 recent years to improve the checking of passports. Under the act, an airline or shipping line can be charged £1,000 for every passenger brought into Britain with false or outdated passports and visas or no travel documents at all. In contrast to legal convention, carriers must prove their innocence when challenged. Carriers say that the "guilty

unless proved innocent" rule is unfair, particularly as in about 33 per cent of alleged breaches of the act passengers have destroyed their travel documents on the aircraft. In these circumstances, it is virtually impossible for carriers to prove that the documents were all in order before embarkation. They also argue that airlines and shipping firms are fined even when passengers are

Popular Paris still pleases

By ALICE THOMSON

THE Berlin Wall coming down, the Italian World Cup final and even Peter Meyer's book *A Year in Provence* cannot prevent Paris from being the most popular European city for the fifth year running. Whatever the British may think of the French, Paris is still their favourite city and the Eiffel Tower, Montmartre and the Seine are what people want to see, according to a yearly survey by TravelScene, a leading city tour operator. Former Eastern bloc cities are also much in vogue now that tourists can sit openly in the cafes talking to locals with no fear of recrimination. Prague has gone up four places to fourteenth and Berlin is set to remain a leading tourist destination after its first place last year at eleven and nine this year.

Bruges is another new entry

1	Paris
2	Amsterdam
3	Venice
4	Brussels
5	Rome
6	Vienna
7	Florence
8	Reykjavik
9	Madrid
10	Brussels
11	Berlin
12	Lisbon
13	Rome/Florence/Venice
14	Prague
15	Vienna/Budapest
16	Barcelona
17	Seville
18	Saltzburg
19	Vienna/Prague
20	Istanbul

particularly badly last year was Turkey. Istanbul, normally popular with young tourists, was blighted by the threat of war in the Gulf. Istanbul, thirteenth in the league table last year, only just squeaked in this year.

The British also bypassed Spain last year. Nibbling away at Spanish omelettes in tapas bars in Britain seems to have spoiled the British appetite for Barcelona and Madrid. They both dropped several places.

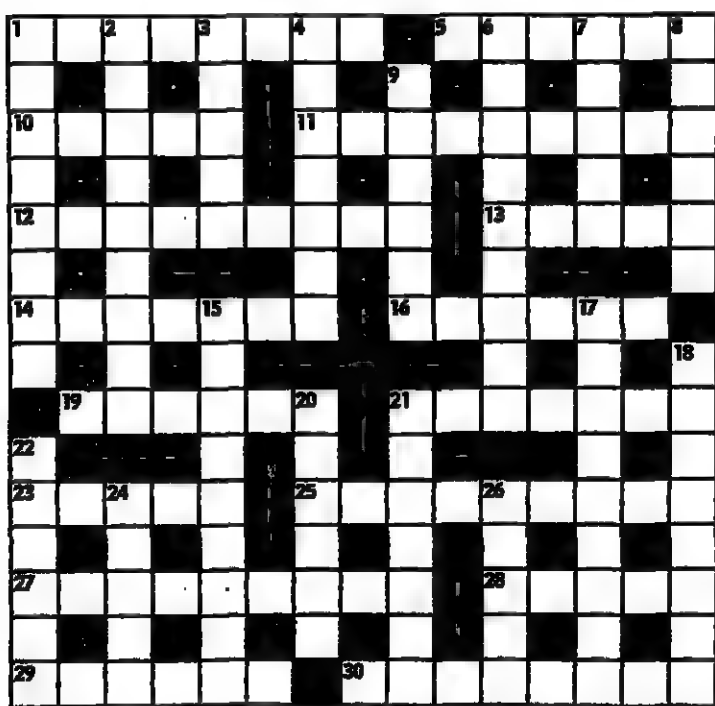
The latest gaffe from America is the whistle-stop tour. The Americans are masters at this particular art which involves leaping on and off as many buses as possible at speed so you can say you have "done" Europe in a weekend. The British are "doing" Italy with the "Rome, Florence, Venice in a week" package, now thirteenth most popular.

TOMORROW IN THE TIMES

Less is more: "Anyone who imagined that the market for designer clothes has shrunk as the recession takes its hold has underestimated the single-mindedness of the true fashion follower." Liz Smith examines the growing interest in "diffusion lines", where the name on the label is not reflected by the price on the credit-card statement.

From here, doing rather well over there? Geoff Brown runs the rule over eight top-flight British film directors who could change the face of Hollywood.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,658



- ACROSS**
- Women's wear for getting around (8).
 - The German grabbing pub meal (6).
 - Fruit drink - about 2p (5).
 - A peer in the Tory party's warning to followers (4-5).
 - The dragon sacked a dissolute fellow (9).
 - Revolting individual put to flight (5).
 - Note half-a-dozen keep back, being shift (7).
 - A moving experience (6).
 - Habit that causes a non-drinker annoyance (6).
 - Hand back all remaining foreign currency (7).
 - Some veteran generally creates a row (5).
 - "It is a characteristic of wisdom not to do things" (The-reau) (9).
- DOWN**
- Fans turned and made off, controlled by mounted police perhaps (8).
 - Critical of mean social worker (9).
 - Flower material - but not for flower-arrangers (5).
 - Sped back to put in class report (7).
 - Doesn't use property till tears are mended (3-6).
 - The tipple of an emperor at one time (5).
 - Official report to do with revolution (6).
 - Overdue set of books hidden (6).
 - The traveller's changing train without point (9).
 - Summoning a rising showman (9).
 - Split about always being deferential (8).
 - Expected to divide the tip provided (6).
 - Spore serving men wait at table (7).
 - Examines 19 in addition (6).
 - Better Mediterranean holiday place on little river (5).
 - An African animal which may well be laden (5).

PARKER DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,657 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker.

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?
By Philip Howard
OLD GIRLS

- CORINNA**
a. Ovid's girl friend
b. A Miss
c. Proprietor's mistress
MEGALEIA
a. A Grace
b. Goddess of Megara
c. A Fury
FURINA
a. A Fury
b. A female thief
c. Ancient Italian goddess
AGLAEA
a. A poetess
b. Virgil's girl friend
c. A Grace

Answers on page 18, column 1

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE	
C London (within N & S Circs.)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M1	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T	733
M-ways/roads Dartford T-M23	734
M-ways/roads M23-A4	735
M23 London Orbital only	736
National	
National motorways	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Angles	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745
AA Roadwatch is charged at 34p per minute (cheap rate) and 45p per minute at all other times.	

Concise Crossword, page 17

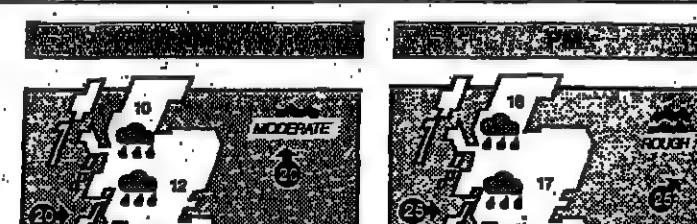
Overnight cloud and rain will move away from most eastern counties during the morning, but may persist in northern and eastern Scotland. The rest of Scotland will brighten up except for a few showers. Central and southern areas will be mainly dry with sunny spells. In the afternoon showers will develop over Northern Ireland and Wales. Outlook: Generally dry but showers in the North-West.

MIDDAY: 1-4-hourly; 5-12-hourly; 13-18-hourly; 19-24-hourly	
C	F
Alps	27 81
Alps	28 80
Alps	29 84
Alps	30 84
Alps	31 84
Alps	32 84
Alps	33 84
Alps	34 84
Alps	35 84
Alps	36 84
Alps	37 84
Alps	38 84
Alps	39 84
Alps	40 84
Alps	41 84
Alps	42 84
Alps	43 84
Alps	44 84
Alps	45 84
Alps	46 84
Alps	47 84
Alps	48 84
Alps	49 84
Alps	50 84
Alps	51 84
Alps	52 84
Alps	53 84
Alps	54 84
Alps	55 84
Alps	56 84
Alps	57 84
Alps	58 84
Alps	59 84
Alps	60 84
Alps	61 84
Alps	62 84
Alps	63 84
Alps	64 84
Alps	65 84
Alps	66 84
Alps	67 84
Alps	68 84
Alps	69 84
Alps	70 84
Alps	71 84
Alps	72 84
Alps	73 84
Alps	74 84
Alps	75 84
Alps	76 84
Alps	77 84
Alps	78 84
Alps	79 84
Alps	80 84
Alps	81 84
Alps	82 84
Alps	83 84
Alps	84 84
Alps	85 84
Alps	86 84
Alps	87 84
Alps	88 84
Alps	89 84
Alps	90 84
Alps	91 84
Alps	92 84
Alps	93 84
Alps	94 84
Alps	95 84
Alps	96 84
Alps	97 84
Alps	98 84
Alps	99 84
Alps	100 84

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0856 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	
Greater London	701
Kent, Surrey, Sussex	702
Devon & Cornwall	703
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset	704
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxon	705
Bedfordshire & Essex	706
Northamptonshire	707
West Midlands	708
West Midlands & Shropshire	709
Shropshire, Hereford & Worcester	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Lincolnshire	713
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	714
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	715
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	716
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	717
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	718
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	719
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	720
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	721
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	722
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	723
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	724
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	725
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	726
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	727
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	728
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	729
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	730
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	731
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	732
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	733
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	734
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	735
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	736
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	737
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	738
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	739
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	740
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	741
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	742
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	743
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	744
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	745
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	746
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	747
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	748
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	749
Derbyshire & Leicestershire	750

Weathercall is charged at 34p per minute (cheap rate) and 45p per minute at all other times. Includes pollen count.



Sun times	
Sun times	6.00 am
Sun times	9.12 am
Sun times	10.01 am
Sun times	10.40 am
Sun times	11.18 am
Sun times	11.55 am
Sun times	12.32 pm
Sun times	13.09 pm
Sun times	13.46 pm
Sun times	14.23 pm
Sun times	15.00 pm
Sun times	15.37 pm
Sun times	16.14 pm
Sun times	16.51 pm
Sun times	17.28 pm
Sun times	18.05 pm
Sun times	18.42 pm
Sun times	19.19 pm
Sun times	19.56 pm
Sun times	20.33 pm
Sun times	21.10 pm
Sun times	21.47 pm
Sun times	22.24 pm
Sun times	23.01 pm
Sun times	23.38 pm
Sun times	24.15 pm
Sun times	24.52 pm
Sun times	25.29 pm
Sun times	26.06 pm
Sun times	26.43 pm
Sun times	27.20 pm
Sun times	27.57 pm
Sun times	28.34 pm
Sun times	29.11 pm
Sun times	29.48 pm
Sun times	30.25 pm
Sun times	31.02 pm
Sun times	31.39 pm
Sun times	32.16 pm
Sun times	32.53 pm
Sun times	33.30 pm
Sun times	34.07 pm
Sun times	34.84 pm
Sun times	35.61 pm
Sun times	36.38 pm
Sun times	37.15 pm
Sun times	37.92 pm
Sun times	38.69 pm
Sun times	39.46 pm
Sun times	40.23 pm
Sun times	41.00 pm
Sun times	41.77 pm
Sun times	42.54 pm
Sun times	43.31 pm
Sun times	44.08 pm
Sun times	44.85 pm
Sun times	45.62 pm
Sun times	46.39 pm
Sun times	47.16 pm
Sun times	47.93 pm
Sun times	48.70 pm
Sun times	49.47 pm
Sun times	50.24 pm
Sun times	51.01 pm
Sun times	51.78 pm
Sun times	52.55 pm
Sun times	53.32 pm
Sun times	54.09 pm
Sun times	54.86 pm
Sun times	55.63 pm
Sun times	56.40 pm
Sun times	57.17 pm
Sun times	57.94 pm
Sun times	58.71 pm
Sun times	59.48 pm
Sun times	60.25 pm
Sun times	61.02 pm
Sun times	61.79 pm
Sun times	62.56 pm
Sun times	63.33 pm
Sun times	64.10 pm
Sun times	64.87 pm
Sun times	65.64 pm
Sun times	66.41 pm
Sun times	67.18 pm
Sun times	67.95 pm
Sun times	68.72 pm
Sun times	69.49 pm
Sun times	70.26 pm
Sun times	71.03 pm
Sun times	71.80 pm
Sun times	72.57 pm
Sun times	73.34 pm
Sun times	74.11 pm
Sun times	74.88 pm
Sun times	75.65 pm
Sun times	76.42 pm
Sun times	77.19 pm
Sun times	77.96 pm
Sun times	78.73 pm
Sun times	79.50 pm
Sun times	80.27 pm
Sun times	81.04 pm
Sun times	81.81 pm
Sun times	82.58 pm
Sun times	83.35 pm
Sun times	84.12 pm
Sun times	84.89 pm
Sun times	85.66 pm
Sun times	86.43 pm
Sun times	87.20 pm
Sun times	87.97 pm
Sun times	88.74 pm
Sun times	89.51 pm
Sun times	90.28 pm
Sun times	91.05 pm
Sun times	91.82 pm
Sun times	92.59 pm
Sun times	93.36 pm
Sun times	94.13 pm
Sun times	94.90 pm
Sun times	95.67 pm
Sun times	96.44 pm
Sun times	97.21 pm
Sun times	97.98 pm
Sun times	98.75 pm
Sun times	99.52 pm
Sun times	100.29 pm
Sun times	101.06 pm
Sun times	101.83 pm
Sun times	102.60 pm
Sun times	103.37 pm
Sun times	104.14 pm
Sun times	104.91 pm
Sun times	105.68 pm
Sun times	106.45 pm
Sun times	107.22 pm
Sun times	107.99 pm
Sun times	108.76 pm
Sun times	109.53 pm
Sun times	110.30 pm
Sun times	111.07 pm
Sun times	111.84 pm
Sun times	112.61 pm
Sun times	113.38 pm
Sun times	114.15 pm
Sun times	114.92 pm
Sun times	115.69 pm
Sun times	116.46 pm
Sun times	117.23 pm
Sun times	118.00 pm
Sun times	118.77 pm
Sun times	119.54 pm
Sun times	120.31 pm
Sun times	121.08 pm
Sun times	121.85 pm
Sun times	122.62 pm
Sun times	123.39 pm
Sun times	124.16 pm
Sun times	124.93 pm
Sun times	125.70 pm
Sun times	126.47 pm
Sun times	127.24 pm
Sun times	128.01 pm
Sun times	128.78 pm
Sun times	129.55 pm
Sun times	130.32 pm
Sun times	131.09 pm
Sun times	131.86 pm
Sun times	132.63 pm
Sun times	133.40 pm
Sun times	134.17 pm
Sun times	134.94 pm
Sun times	135.71 pm
Sun times	136.48 pm
Sun times	137.25 pm
Sun times	138.02 pm
Sun times	138.79 pm
Sun times	139.

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-26
● LAW REPORT 24
● DEGREE RESULTS 27
● EDUCATION 28,29
● SPORT 30-36

UK wins lion's share of Toyota contracts

By KEVIN EASON
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH companies have won the biggest share of orders for 7,700 million worth of components ordered by Toyota for its new car factory at Burnaston, Derbyshire.

The Japanese company said yesterday that almost half the 150 suppliers selected for what will be the most lucrative supply contracts in the motor industry over the next two years are based in the United Kingdom.

The industry estimates that Toyota's decision could create or safeguard up to 3,500 component-making jobs in Britain, out of a total of up to 7,600 jobs in Europe. Winning orders to supply Toyota's British operation will also create opportunities to supply the company in Japan.

Executives have decided to export to Japan cars from Burnaston and engines from its Shotton plant in north Wales. They expect component makers to be able to mount a similar export drive.

Plans are being made to use European fabrics, glass, tyres and drive shafts in Japanese-made Toyotas early next year.

Jim Robinson, general manager for purchasing at Toyota UK, said: "The opportunities are there for British firms to supply one of the world's biggest car manufacturers with a huge annual spending budget on components, if they can meet the targets."

Toyota's vote of confidence represents a significant boost for an industry battling against recession and a poor reputation for quality and reliability. Toyota executives believe British firms have undergone a remarkable revival and are leading Europe in research and development, while also achieving productivity and quality targets. Some component suppliers have doubled productivity and reduced assembly faults almost to zero in their quest to cash in on the Burnaston development.

The Japanese company, after deciding to invest £840 million in Britain to make 200,000 cars a year by the mid-Nineties, sent a team of 140 executives to check more than 2,000 companies in Europe before the interview list was cut to 400. The winning 150 firms underwent rigorous examination of their production, reliability and quality, and had to be willing to invest in future development of Toyota products.

Of the order winners in ten nations, more than 70 are in Britain, including Lucas, GKN, Dunlop, Triplex and BTR, while 30 are based in Germany and ten in France.

Component makers are crucial to the success of the Toyota operation, the second large investment by the Japanese in car-making facilities in Britain, after Nissan's £680 million plant built in 1986 at Washington, Tyne & Wear.

In phase one, making 100,000 cars a year, Toyota wants to move to 60 per cent local content quickly, but raise that by 1995 to the 80 per cent required by the European Community to allow Toyota cars to qualify as a British product. Component spending by then will be at least £700 million a year at today's prices.

Construction on the 580-acre site is nearing completion, with car production expected to start by the end of next year, after a recruiting exercise to find 1,700 assembly workers, a figure that will rise to 3,000 at full capacity.

Japan times UK, page 23

CHANGE ON WEEK
THE POUND
US dollar 1.6455 (+0.0290)
German mark 2.9512 (-0.0014)
Exchange index 90.4 (+0.6)

STOCK MARKETS
FT 30 Share 1925.7 (+13.9)
FT-SE 100 2497.4 (+12.7)
New York Dow Jones 2980.77 (+48.30)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 23137.78 (+239.44)

Large-scale profits for lenders are likely to anger small businesses

High charges give banks 'a bonanza'

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN'S banks are set for a "profit bonanza", largely because of the high charges that prompted a government enquiry, say the Confederation of British Industry and Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the management consultant, today.

The forecast of large-scale bank profits, arising from a combination of higher charges and cost-cutting in the recession, will not be enough to reopen any official enquiry into the banks. However, it will further anger small businesses whose protests about the scale of bank charges during the economic downturn led to an investigation into bank margins by Norman

Lamont, the Chancellor. While the enquiry cleared the banks of operating a cartel over prices, its conclusions largely failed to satisfy small business leaders, who were besieged with complaints from firms about the rates they were having to pay banks for loans and other services.

John Banham, director general, and fellow confederation leaders made clear three months ago, before the row over bank charges got fully under way, that bank spreads, commissions and fees were set to rise. Angus Hislop, a Coopers partner, said that the latest CBI/Coopers findings bear out that forecast.

The survey of financial services shows that 59 per cent of banks reported a rise in

spreads in the last three months, with half the banks raising their commissions. Although the forecasts for rises over the next three months are not as extensive, 34 per cent of banks are still predicting increases in spreads, with 49 per cent forecasting further rises in commissions.

Banks have reduced their employment levels in the past three months, and, after further cuts in the third quarter at about the same rate, Coopers estimates a net loss in employment of 20,000 this year.

Even so, overall bank profitability over the last three months was down at 33 per cent of banks surveyed, with 52 per cent forecasting a further fall in profits over the next quarter.

Mr Hislop said, however, that with the combination of larger spreads, less competition from American banks and lower costs resulting from cuts in employment, the banks are "locking in some potentially very high profits when the upturn comes. They are setting themselves up for a profit bonanza."

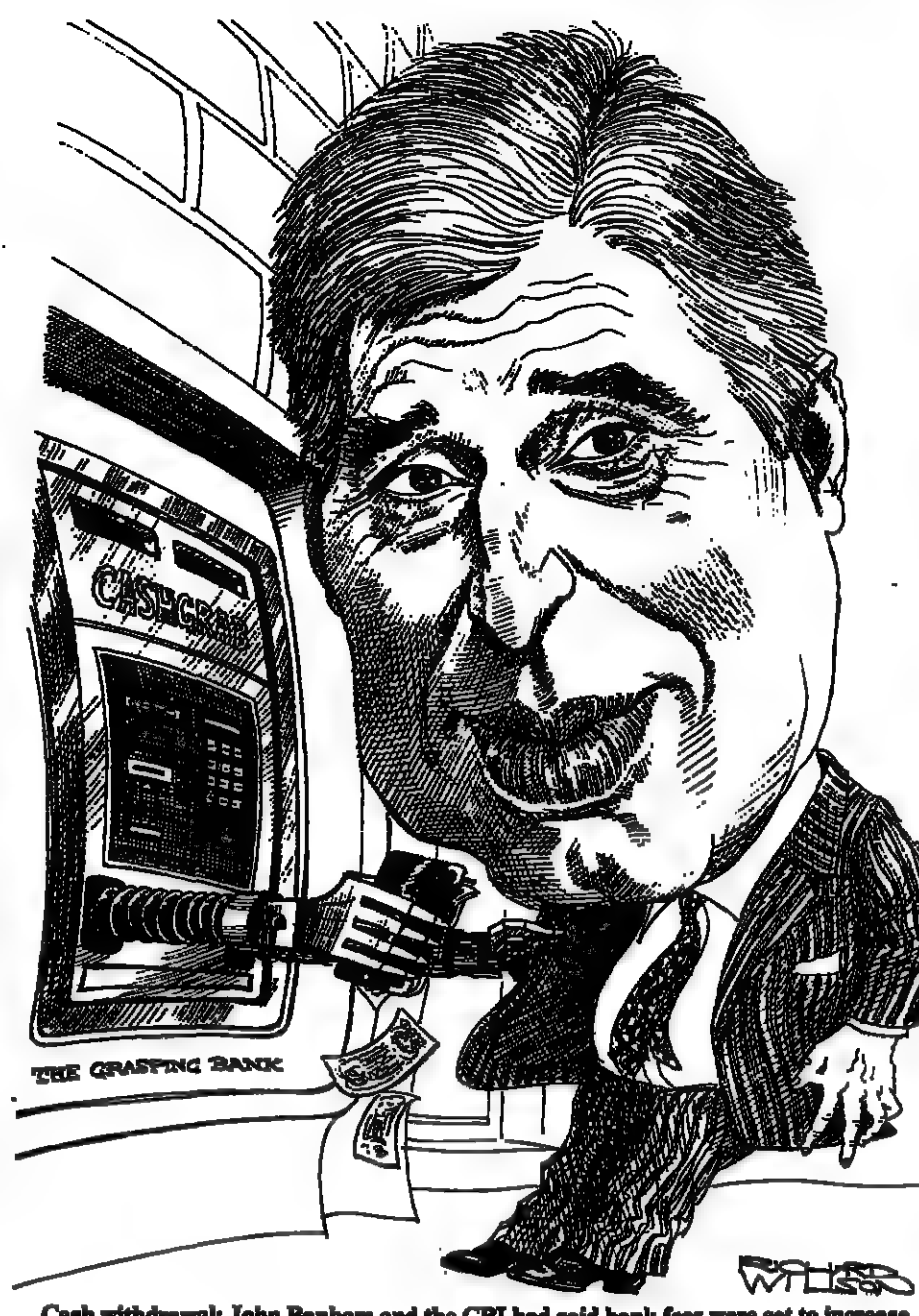
The blend of circumstances would set the banks up for a "good year", probably not earlier than 1992-3, once the recession eases.

While the survey shows that the volume of overall bank business has declined more sharply than expected in the three months to June, more moderate declines are expected over the next three months. Business with private individuals has not fallen as much as that with companies.

Despite the fall in volume, the survey reports a "very sharp improvement" in the value of fee, commission and premium income in the second quarter of this year.

The value of income rose at 65 per cent of banks, with only 12 per cent reporting a fall, for a positive balance of 53 per cent. This improvement in income is expected to continue in the next three months.

The confederation and Coopers said that with further increases in spreads likely, bank customers should try to negotiate fixed-rate loans with their banks, rather than having such arrangements as overdrafts.



Cash withdrawal: John Banham and the CBI had said bank fees were set to increase

EBRD board fights Attali over rise in Soviet loans

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

DIRECTORS and shareholders of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are resisting a proposal by Jacques Attali, the bank's president, to lift a bar that limits the EBRD's lending to the Soviet Union.

The opponents of M Attali's plans are headed by America, with 10 per cent, the largest shareholder, and Germany, one of the EBRD's least enthusiastic supporters. Although America and Germany do not see eye to eye on the question of aid to the Soviet Union, their joint opposition comes amid fears that the EBRD could emerge as a too-powerful and independently political force in the reconstruction of eastern Europe.

EBRD officials defended the necessity to scrap the lending ceilings on grounds that they represent an artificial barrier to private investment. One official said if the ceiling was lifted, the bank could participate in the funding of some crucial investments, notably telecommunications and transport infrastructure, deemed to be a prerequisite for further private capital inflows.

The present lending constraints stem from a clause in the EBRD's founding treaty, under which investments in the Soviet Union are limited to 6 per cent of the bank's Ecu10 billion capital, equivalent to the Soviet Union's share in the institution. The clause was inserted at the insistence of the American administration amid fears that the absence of a ceiling could lead to draining of funds for the smaller democracies of central and eastern Europe.

M Attali's suggestion comes amid expectations that this week's G7 summit might agree on some initial assistance measures for the Soviet Union, with promises of more aid in the pipeline, once the Soviet government has made more determined steps towards economic reform.

The disagreements highlight a more general division among the bank's shareholders over the precise role which it should play in the reconstruction of Eastern Europe. The events follow another row, which broke out this year, when the American administration was successful in resisting a proposal by M Attali, under which the

EBRD's merchant bank would have been allowed to invest in eastern Germany. The disagreements have grown in past months over responsibilities within the EBRD's top level of management. M Attali wants to widen powers of the executive presidents, which include himself and his vice-presidents, but the majority of the bank's 23 directors insist principal lending and investment decisions must have the full approval of the board.

Call for aid, page 22

Video phones 'in two years'

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE arrival of the video telephone as an everyday feature of office and home could be less than two years away.

British Telecom has signed an agreement with five European groups to develop common technical standards for high-resolution video telephones for business use. The company is also developing simpler, small screen versions for domestic subscribers.

Business interest in video-telephones has soared since the Gulf war, when there was a surge of demand for video-conferencing facilities from companies reluctant to allow executives to travel by air.

The demand coincided with the launch of BT's integrated systems digital network, ISDN, which permits transmission of larger volumes of data, including video images, along telephone cables.

Experimental video telephones produced in BT laboratories cost up to £2,000 each. However, the company is confident that commercial production would lead to lower prices. "We have the technology and the capability," a spokesman said.

BT is still uncertain how keen domestic subscribers will be to buy or rent the gadgets, however, and much will depend upon picture quality. Although BT's trunk network has been renewed with fibre optic cable, only half of its 15,000 local exchanges have been converted to digital switching which allows subscribers to benefit fully from the improved technology.

Completion may take until the end of the decade. In the meantime, designers would have to overcome considerable technical difficulties to achieve good quality pictures.

None the less, BT believes table top video phones with a screen just a few inches square will find a market.

Business telephones with access to ISDN lines will be far more sophisticated. BT believes that within two years users in different countries may be able to see each other and talk while working on displayed information.

Strong demand for video telephones using the ISDN system would pose important issues for Bryan Carsberg, the director general of OfTel. Charges at present are double those for ordinary exchange lines but BT would like to set tariffs according to demand.

Finance sector still declining

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BUSINESS in financial services is still declining despite previous hopes of an end to the downturn, according to the CBI/Coopers survey.

In the last CBI financial services survey three months ago, companies in the sector were forecasting that the decline in their business volume would come to a halt between April and June. But the latest survey, looking at the second quarter of 1991, shows there has been a continued fall in business with industrial and commercial companies as they have been hit by the recession, leading to a further decline in overall volume.

The CBI survey is the first of this quarter's large-scale industrial surveys, culminating in the CBI's own *Industrial Trends* survey in a fortnight's time, which are likely cumulatively to paint a gloomy overall picture and thus cast strong doubt on the government's continued claims that the economy will recover in the second half of this year.

The financial services survey, covering 327 companies employing nearly 500,000 people in banks, building soci-

eties, insurance companies and brokers, shows that in the second quarter, 56 per cent of companies said the volume of their business was below normal, with 11 per cent suggesting it was above — a balance of minus 45 per cent.

Though this is an improvement on a balance of minus 60 per cent for the first quarter, it is worse than predicted.

Confidence is also down sharply. Three months ago, just after the end of the Gulf War, confidence soared in the financial services sector from minus 43 per cent in the final quarter of 1990 to only minus 5 per cent for the first quarter of 1991. Now, though, it is sharply down again, at minus 13 per cent. Fund managers and building societies are the most optimistic, with finance houses and securities traders the most pessimistic.

Margins are continuing to widen across the sector. The growth in operating costs has been brought under control, principally by job shedding, and profitability, though still declining, is falling at a much slower rate than in the previous nine months.

Lloyds offers support for synchronised wage deals

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SUPPORT for the Labour party and trade unions' proposals for synchronised pay bargaining, bringing wage settlements together at a specific point in the year, comes today from one of the leading clearing banks.

Backing for the idea from Lloyds, in its economic review, will be welcomed by the proponents of more co-ordinated pay bargaining, who argue that it will help economic planning, by giving a clearer idea about the cost of pay in the economy in any one year, and may also help to bring down unemployment.

Employers' groups such as the Confederation of British

Industry and the Engineering Employers' Federation, along with some unionists, are particularly sceptical about synchro-bargaining, arguing that such a system would foreshadow a Labour government incomes policy.

But Patrick Foley, chief economic adviser to Lloyds Bank, says that agreeing an annual season for pay settlements would enable inflation to be reduced more quickly, and with less damage to the economy. Efforts by groups of workers to leapfrog earlier pay settlements make wages slow to respond to recession, he argues. "If all pay increases were agreed at the same time,

it is more likely that all groups would agree that low increases, by lowering inflation pressures, were in the interests of all."

"The costs of inflation are large when prices are slow to react to policy tightening. A staggered system of pay settlement significantly increases the response time of inflation to policy tightening."

Mr Foley also suggests that freeing the Bank of England from political influence, or fixing sterling more firmly within the exchange-rate mechanism, would encourage lower settlements by improving the credibility of anti-inflation policy.

Scenting success in the perfume wars

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

UNILEVER is bombarding American women with an estimated 40 million tear-and-smiff advertisements at the start of a fierce nose-to-nose summer battle with Estée Lauder. The prize: to establish Unilever's latest Calvin Klein perfume as the "must" gift for the crucial Christmas season, which accounts for 40 per cent of the total year's sales.

The Anglo-Dutch soaps-to-perfume group, which bought Elizabeth Arden and Klein two years ago, then added Elizabeth Taylor's range, which included Passion, now ranks among the leading American fragrance producers. Unilever was a potential buyer for part of Revlon in April but lost out to Procter & Gamble. Estée Lauder is the industry leader, but is losing market share.

Before the scent clears, industry experts estimate 80 million strips of perfume will have been poured over the

pages of America's most glamorous women's magazines.

Lining up for battle are Klein's new Escape and Lauder's SpellBound, prepared by Robin Burns, aged 38, the perfume industry's rising star. She was also involved in the early planning of Escape before defecting to Lauder, and analysts say this will be the first real test of her marketing skills. She was Klein's right-hand woman, helping to launch the erotic advertising for Obsession in 1985.

Ms Burns is already bringing a similar smoldering passion feel to the stodge Lauder. The magazine campaign for SpellBound shows the profile of a young couple staring, lips parted, into each other's eyes. It is believed the theme exploits public growing appetite for romance evidenced by the hit films *Ghost* and *Pretty Woman*.

In the early campaign, for Obsession, Ms Burns used two entwined nude

figures. She has already influenced advertisements for Lauder's White Linen perfume introducing a younger woman dressed in only a translucent white linen shirt standing along in a field.

Industry experts say they have detected other similarities between SpellBound and Escape: both are described as having a floral bouquet with spicy undertones and packaged in bottles which appear similar in design.

Both Klein and Lauder are expected to put \$15 million into the television and print campaigns. Klein's total advertising bill is estimated at \$21 million — a quarter more than he spent launching *Eternity*, the men's fragrance.

The battle is crucial for the House of Lauder, which sells \$650 million of products through department stores, but last year began to lose its market share. Klein's sales are said to be growing at 20 per cent a year.

Free with our
new 10.75%
fixed-rate mortgage.

Over a thousand
excellent
nights' sleep.

12.8%

What's going to cost you sleep between now and September 1994?
An unstable mortgage rate is a particularly likely candidate.

(Over the last 3 years, for example, it's changed no less than nine times* — and that was without a General Election round the corner.)

But with our new fixed-rate mortgage, 10.75% (12.8% APR) is the rate you'll pay, month after month, until September 30th 1994.

(After that, it reverts to a normal variable rate.)
The arrangement fee for this extremely relaxing mortgage is just £250. But funds are limited, so you should contact us immediately.

For a written quotation, call John Charcol on (071) 589 7080. Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage.
071-589-7080

*Some of the products advertised here are not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rates quoted for the products of lenders by the Act will not apply to them. Credit holder has up to 15% of the advance may be charged, depending on the type of product and credit period, and insurance may be required. John Charcol is a licensed credit broker.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

Output in engineering 'is still sliding'

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIGNS of an easing recession in the heartlands of British manufacturing are overshadowed by a study that reveals a grave collapse of confidence in the engineering industry.

According to a second quarter survey from *The Engineer*, 32 per cent of senior engineering executives see no end to the recession at all, and a further 25 per cent predict that no recovery will begin until early next year.

Orders and output are continuing to slide, the survey says. Almost 60 per cent of respondents said their workload was below normal, up from 45 per cent in the second quarter and 32 per cent in the final three months of last year. Ninety-two per cent of executives believe the recession is causing permanent damage to Britain's engineering base.

A second quarter study by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce suggests, however, that the pace of decline among manufacturers in the Midlands is slowing. The proportion of companies reporting a fall in business has declined, while the proportion experiencing better times has risen.

There are also signs that the rate at which industry in Birmingham is shedding labour is slowing. The service sector, however, is still seeing an accelerating downturn.

Despite economic difficulties, Britain remains outstandingly attractive for manufacturing investment from overseas, according to Ernst & Young, the accountant.

Enquiries to 200 foreign-owned companies found that 80 per cent were meeting or exceeding expectations. Just over half said their UK factories were more productive than their operations elsewhere and 70 per cent planned further UK investment.

The survey findings accord with the enthusiasm of overseas companies investing in Britain. According to the trade and industry department, Britain receives 40 per cent of all Japanese overseas investment and 42 per cent of US overseas investment.

Etam rebuff

ETAM, the fashion retailer, has rejected the £121 million bid from Oceana Investments, of South Africa, with a claim that it would make pre-tax profits of £27.3 million this year if the recession was over.

The forecast is based on its £32.4 sq ft pre-tax profit in 1988-9.

In his defence document, Alan Howard, Etam's chairman, said: "This is an opportunist attempt to acquire Etam on the cheap."

European Bank calls for urgent aid to Soviet Union

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

WESTERN nations should not delay a programme of urgent assistance for the Soviet Union, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development says in one of the gloomiest assessments yet of the Soviet economy.

The unofficial paper, which is understood to have the backing of Jacques Attali, the bank's president, though not formally approved by the bank, comes at a sensitive time with the opening of the G7 summit in London. President Gorbachev is expected to raise the issue of Western aid to the Soviet Union against a background of scepticism from some Western countries, particularly America.

The paper was presented to a group of leading international economists who were at the EBRD's London-based headquarters at the weekend to discuss economic reform in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The report says: "In the first quarter of 1991, output was 10 per cent lower than a year before, prices were 24 per cent higher, the central budget deficit was as large as that planned for the whole year."

Trade with other East European countries halved in the period, while incomes rose at half the level of inflation. The outlook for future inflation is gloomy, as "there exist indications that M1 [a measure of money supply] is not really under control, indeed it may have grown 40 per cent in the first four months."

In what is likely to be regarded as its most controversial aspect, the EBRD paper calls for an immediate stabilisation programme to be conducted under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund, which the Soviet Union is soon likely to join as an associate member.

Under the proposals, the IMF would help with reform of the Soviet Union's monetary and fiscal institutions and address the issue of Soviet foreign debt.

The document says: "Until stabilisation is achieved, it is unlikely anyone, resident or foreign, will have the confidence to undertake long term investment or do anything else to arrest the rapid deterioration already evident. A collapse into barter and autarky would be particularly damaging to the Soviet Union."

"The core element and anchor of a healthy market economy is sound money. It is the basis for clear market signals, effective incentives to work harder and enhance quality and thus for sustainable growth. Stabilisation is needed to ensure sound money, restore credibility and give government the ability to implement reforms."

Most of the economists at the meeting supported the report. But Norbert Walter, chief economist of Deutsche Bank, said the economic necessities of such aid are likely to meet little enthusiasm in the West, where there is a lack of public and political support for aid schemes, when most Western countries face recession and some governments re-election. In Germany, fiscal policy leaves little room for extra aid.

Stanley Fisher, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the generous assistance proposed must be conditional on reform.



Reform-minded: Jacques Attali (left) with Donald Mazankowski of Canada yesterday

In what is likely to be regarded as its most controversial aspect, the EBRD paper calls for an immediate stabilisation programme to be conducted under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund, which the Soviet Union is soon likely to join as an associate member.

Under the proposals, the IMF would help with reform of the Soviet Union's monetary and fiscal institutions and address the issue of Soviet foreign debt.

The document says: "Until stabilisation is achieved, it is unlikely anyone, resident or foreign, will have the confidence to undertake long term investment or do anything else to arrest the rapid deterioration already evident. A collapse into barter and autarky would be particularly damaging to the Soviet Union."

"The core element and anchor of a healthy market economy is sound money. It is the basis for clear market signals, effective incentives to work harder and enhance quality and thus for sustainable growth. Stabilisation is needed to ensure sound money, restore credibility and give government the ability to implement reforms."

Most of the economists at the meeting supported the report. But Norbert Walter, chief economist of Deutsche Bank, said the economic necessities of such aid are likely to meet little enthusiasm in the West, where there is a lack of public and political support for aid schemes, when most Western countries face recession and some governments re-election. In Germany, fiscal policy leaves little room for extra aid.

Stanley Fisher, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the generous assistance proposed must be conditional on reform.

Under the proposals, the IMF would help with reform of the Soviet Union's monetary and fiscal institutions and address the issue of Soviet foreign debt.

The document says: "Until stabilisation is achieved, it is unlikely anyone, resident or foreign, will have the confidence to undertake long term investment or do anything else to arrest the rapid deterioration already evident. A collapse into barter and autarky would be particularly damaging to the Soviet Union."

"The core element and anchor of a healthy market economy is sound money. It is the basis for clear market signals, effective incentives to work harder and enhance quality and thus for sustainable growth. Stabilisation is needed to ensure sound money, restore credibility and give government the ability to implement reforms."

Business leaders expect less bureaucracy and more foreign investment

Rao reforms raise optimism in India

INDIA is poised to discard its image as the Cinderella economy of Asia thanks to reforms planned by the new government of prime minister P V Narasimha Rao, Indian business leaders believe.

Promised reductions in bureaucracy are seen as a prelude to a programme of privatisation, deregulation, and stimulation of foreign investment.

The tone was set by a broadcast to the nation last week, in which Mr Rao declared his motto to be "Trade, not aid". He said he would build on the efforts of Rajiv Gandhi and end the 18 months of economic paralysis caused by political uncertainty.

He added: "We believe that a bulk of government regulations and controls on economic activity have outlived their utility. They are stifling the creativity and innovative-

ness of our people. Excessive controls have also bred corruption." India, he said, must match the economic transformations that are sweeping China, the Soviet Union, and eastern Europe if it is to prosper.

The Confederation of Engineering Industry, India's leading business organisation, is so confident that the new prime minister will reduce bureaucracy that it is spreading the message of reform before Mr Rao's first budget on July 24.

A ten-member delegation of Indian business leaders flew to London last week for meetings with their British counterparts and Peter Lilley, the trade secretary.

Dhruv Sawhney, president of the CEI, said the aim was to reverse the decline in trade and technical collaboration with the United Kingdom.

Still one of India's most important trading partners, the CEI is encouraged by the similarity between the government's emerging economic strategy and the recommendations it drew up this year to highlight barriers to growth in trade restrictions, the fiscal regime and industrial relations.

The CEI seeks the removal of subsidies to industries that are not considered strategic, with the money redirected to welfare and employment programmes for the poorest people.

It calls for deregulation, especially of the financial sector, to enable capital markets to work more effectively, and urges closer links between the finance ministry and the banks. That would pave the way, it says, for the development of a privatisation programme, to start in the

hotels and tourism industry before spreading to transport and power. To assist the necessary inflow of capital and technology, the CEI is calling for an end to the 40 per cent ceiling on foreign shareholdings in Indian companies.

Foreign investors should face only three hurdles, the CEI says. They should abide by environmental and planning controls, and provide a net inflow of foreign exchange to help reduce the country's overseas debt.

Rahul Bajaj, the chairman of Bajaj Auto, said the government would have to overcome strong union opposition to its reforms. Indian workers would have to sacrifice their unqualified security of employment, he added, but the resulting productivity gains would lead to better pay and prospects in the longer term.

Mr Sawhney said the fundamental attractions of India as a business location were considerable. However, convincing British businessmen will not be easy. For more than a generation, only the most tenacious British industrial companies, with the resources and the governmental backing to survive the long battles with bureaucracy, have survived to maintain a presence there. Even exporting has been regarded by many as a nightmare.

The best test of Mr Rao's reforms will doubtless be the response of Britain's Asian business community. Mr Sawhney recognises the difficulties, but remains enthusiastic. He said: "You have heard a lot of promises in the past. This time it is different. You only have to wait until the budget."

ROSS TIEMAN
Industrial Correspondent

Rosehaugh in merger talks with Stanhope

By MATTHEW BOND

OLYMPIA & York, the Canadian property group, stands to emerge with a stronger role in the London office market if a merger between Stanhope Properties and Rosehaugh goes ahead.

Stanhope and Rosehaugh are expected to confirm today that they have started merger talks. The development companies have held discussions before, without reaching agreement, but this time the talks are expected to succeed.

A merger of the two would give Olympia & York influence over three of London's biggest office developments.

O&Y already owns the 4.4 million sq ft of phase one at Canary Wharf in London's Docklands. But through its 33 per cent stake in Stanhope and 10 per cent stake in Rosehaugh, O&Y could emerge with about 20 per cent of a combined group which, a source close to the negotiations says, would have gross assets of £2.3 billion and borrowings of £1.5 billion.

At least some of the places O&Y has on the Stanhope board would continue on the board of the merged group, giving the Canadians influence over the Broadgate complex, around Liverpool Street station, and over the 6 million sq ft scheme planned for King's Cross.

O&Y, however, is thought to be largely neutral on whether the merger goes ahead. It will be keen to prevent an over-enthusiastic bid for the ailing Rosehaugh from weakening Stanhope, which has already been hit by declining property values.

Why the mail must remain a monopoly

The Post Office may open up to private competition. Alan Tuffin thinks that would be a bad move

RECENT proposals to open up the Royal Mail's network to private carriers have serious and damaging implications for the future of Britain's postal services, and they could have an adverse effect on both the price and quality of that service to customers.

The main proposal, which is being considered by Post Office managers, is to allow private carriers to use Royal Mail networks to move mail priced above £1 from regional centres around the country.

The United Kingdom's postal service is arguably one of the best in the world in terms of standards, provision of service and cost to the consumer. It is also a profitable industry and in the past ten years has handed £730 million to the government.

The Union of Communication Workers, UCW, believes that these recent moves are part of a longer term strategy which will see private companies moving into the more profitable parts of the industry, thus leaving the Post Office in a skinned state.

This "cream skimming" could mean that the Post Office would be left as a universal carrier, which would require either huge subsidies from the government, or an end to the universal tariff. The government would be loath to pump money into an industry which had hitherto been so profitable while ending the universal tariff could lead to rural first class letters costing about 80p.

The recent proposals come in advance of the European Commission's green paper on postal services, due to be published shortly.

It is important that the principle of a universal service be maintained. It is only through a universal service that the customer can enjoy a postal network that is both accessible and affordable. The European Commission acknowledges the necessity to retain this principle. In section 2 of its discussion document it states: "Universal service provides access for all into the postal system through collection facilities which can be readily used. It also provides access for all to the postal system through the provision of deliveries to all addresses in the Community. Accessibility for all also implies low, affordable tariffs."

The maintenance of the universal service depends on the existence of a monopoly and reserved services. It ensures the continuity of services in areas which are less profitable for the industry.

However, the current United Kingdom monopoly is restricted to items upon which the postage is less than £1. This limit is to remain in force until the year 2006. As prices increase the private carriers will have access to an ever larger share of the postal market. The Post Office's

ability to provide the customer with levels of services will, therefore, diminish. The private carriers openly admit their inability to provide a universal postal service. Indeed, Alan Jones, of TNT, the most aggressive private carrier, confesses that they could only compete with Royal Mail if they were guaranteed a monopoly and 20 million items per day, a third of the total traffic.

The UCW wants to defend the universal service by ensuring a monopoly for postal administrations on all inland letters, postcards, printed papers and packets within defined and effective criteria and the extension of this monopoly to intra-Community and international mail. It also wants to maintain the universal tariff for inland mail and extend that same tariff to intra-Community mail.

However, it has recently been indicated that the Directorate General IV of the Commission (and in particular the Commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan) intends to use its powers under article 90(3) of the Treaty of Rome to

enforce the liberalisation of postal services.

Under this procedure the Commission could issue directives without consulting the European Parliament, the economic and social committee, and the Council of Ministers.

It is important that changes should only be made after full consultation with the representatives of national parliaments and governments, in the Council of Ministers, members of the European Parliament, and the workers in the sector.

The UCW is not against competition but it believes that it should be conducted on a level playing field. The private carriers should be able to compete outside a network which is owned by the British public.

The UCW does not want to see an excellent and profitable service slowly eaten away. Rather, the service should be strengthened and harmonised throughout the European Community so that consumers in all parts of the country and in every EC member state can benefit.

The author is the general secretary of the UCW.



Alan Tuffin: UCW leader

enforce the liberalisation of postal services. Under this procedure the Commission could issue directives without consulting the European Parliament, the economic and social committee, and the Council of Ministers.

It is important that changes should only be made after full consultation with the representatives of national parliaments and governments, in the Council of Ministers, members of the European Parliament, and the workers in the sector.

The UCW is not against competition but it believes that it should be conducted on a level playing field. The private carriers should be able to compete outside a network which is owned by the British public.

The UCW does not want to see an excellent and profitable service slowly eaten away. Rather, the service should be strengthened and harmonised throughout the European Community so that consumers in all parts of the country and in every EC member state can benefit.

The author is the general secretary of the UCW.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 15TH JULY 1991.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 12th July 1991, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£250 million 12 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1998
£250 million 9 1/2 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 2005

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market price of the relevant Stock at 3.30 p.m. on 12th July 1991 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 12th July 1991 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to that Stock, and subject also to the provision contained in the final paragraph of this notice: the current provisions for Capital Gains Tax are described below.

Application has been made to the Council of The International Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 12 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1998 dated 21st April 1978 and 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1989 dated 27th April 1984 (which contained the terms of issue of 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005) may be obtained from the Bank of England, New Issues, Southgate House, Southgate Street, Gloucester, GL1 1UW.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
12 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1998	20th November	20th May
9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005	18th April 2005	20th November
		18th April
		18th October

The further tranches of 12 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1998 and 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock.

Each of the Stocks referred to in this notice is specified under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 as a gilt-edged security (under current legislation exempt from tax on capital gains, irrespective of the period for which the Stock is held).

Government Statement
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 28th May 1988 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall in any event render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
12th July 1991

Purchase in America could help Tomkins to buck trend

TODAY

TOMKINS, the industrial conglomerate headed by Gregory Hutchings, is expected to provide relief from the bad news in the sector by reporting pre-tax profits up from £77.5 million to about £110 million for the year to the end of April.

Most of the 42 per cent increase can be attributed to Phillips, the American industrial company purchased for \$550 million last summer. Growth in earnings is likely to be flat because of the associated £300 million rights issue but US Phillips & Drew awaits a 16 per cent dividend increase.

Ellis & Everard, the distrib-

utor of chemicals, is on target for annual pre-tax profits of £19 million, up from £15.4 million.

Although business was difficult, the company continues to benefit from reduced borrowings and interest charges after last year's £29 million rights issue.

Interests: Automated Security (Holdings), Central Motor Auctions, Invicta Sound, Shoprite Group, Philips CRT Group, Dalepak Foods, Ellis & Everard, Tomkins.

Economic statistics: Food facts (first quarter).

TOMORROW

Eurotherm International suffered a 25 per cent fall in profits last year and embarked on a reorganisation. This has

inevitably had an impact on current trading and so interim profits of £5 million, down from £6.4 million, are expected.

But Dr Jack Leonard, the chairman, is likely to hold the dividend at 2.5p a share.

Matthew Clark, the independent drinks agency, issued a warning earlier this year that final pre-tax profits would not match last time's £9.5 million.

Forecasts range between £5 million and £8 million. The dividend was maintained at the interim stage and a cut in the final is not expected.

Interests: Eurotherm International, Thomson Corporation.

Finals: Batley, Birse Group, Clark (Mansfield), Electron House, Helton Holdings, Mulline Electronics, Nobo Group, Standard Platforms Holdings, Wood (John D) and Co.

Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (June).

WEDNESDAY

The cider market grew by 10.6 per cent in volume last year, which will have done no harm to HP Bulmer, the market leader with Strongbow and Woodpecker. Although profits advanced by just 6 per cent at the interim stage, a stronger



Hutchings: US relief

inevitably had an impact on current trading and so interim profits of £5 million, down from £6.4 million, are expected.

But Dr Jack Leonard, the chairman, is likely to hold the dividend at 2.5p a share.

Matthew Clark, the independent drinks agency, issued a warning earlier this year that final pre-tax profits would not match last time's £9.5 million.

Forecasts range between £5 million and £8 million. The dividend was maintained at the interim stage and a cut in the final is not expected.

Interests: Eurotherm International, Thomson Corporation.

Finals: Batley, Birse Group, Clark (Mansfield), Electron House, Helton Holdings, Mulline Electronics, Nobo Group, Standard Platforms Holdings, Wood (John D) and Co.

Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (June).

FRIDAY

The cider market grew by 10.6 per cent in volume last year, which will have done no harm to HP Bulmer, the market leader with Strongbow and Woodpecker. Although profits advanced by just 6 per cent at the interim stage, a stronger

second half and a good Christmas should have lifted profits to about £14 million for the full year, compared with £12 million.

Interests: Campari International, Leasing, Marchion, General Consolidated Investment Trust, Java Trust, Morgan Holdings, Scottish American Investment Company.

Finals: Bulmer (HP) Holdings, Hewitson, Morgan Investment Trust, Triplex Lloyd.

THURSDAY

Stanley Leisner, the bookmaker and casinos company, has been unable to escape the impact of depressed consumer spending and so a fall from the previous year's profits of £8.4 million is likely.

The market is looking for profits of between £7 million and £7.5 million with a maintained dividend, although the interim profits of £3.5 million were below expectations.

Interests: Drayton Far Eastern Trust, Enderbush & Co. Mining, South African Land & Exploration, Tribune Investment Trust, Trust of Property Shares, Vail Reefs Exploration & Mining, Western Deep Levies, Wilan Investment Company.

Finals: Brawley, British Bloodstock Agency, Ebber, Goode Durrant, Grahams Pintail Investment Trust, Harcourt Industrial, Jones, Burns (Holdings), Joseph (Leopold) Holdings, Peel Holdings, Stanley Leisner Organisation.

Economic statistics: Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (June), provisional figures of vehicle production (June), labour market statistics: unemployment and unfilled vacancies (June - provisional), average earnings (May - provisional), employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs, industrial disputes.

FRIDAY

Interests: Castle Caim Investment Trust, Grosvenor Development Capital.

Finals: Black Arrow Group, First Spanish Investment Trust.

MARTIN BARROW

5500000000

Major's ammunition runs low

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

John Major should send a letter immediately to Karl Otto Pöhl, the outgoing Bundesbank president, to say a heartfelt *danke schön*. For it was the trusty central banker's ability to deliver unchanged German interest rates last Thursday, removing the last serious obstacle to the latest half-point cut in British base rates, that will allow the prime minister to host the London economic summit with at least a semblance of a leader doing the right thing.

Lower interest rates and restored growth are certainly what is needed to help overcome the awesome world economic problems of which the costly German economic union exercise is but a modest forerunner. Mr Major had a good Gulf war, playing his part in establishing the new political world order. On the economic front, however, Britain's contribution to global change will be meagre, until the government can bring some better order to the domestic economy. After all, four successive quarters of recession and the prospect of only a very frail recovery, when it finally comes,

is not the picture of good housekeeping any leader would like to show off at an economic summit, let alone to a badly bruised electorate.

Friday's half-point cut in base rates, welcome as it was, further depleted the government's pre-election ammunition for making the consumer feel well enough off to start spending seriously again, thereby triggering the consumer-led recovery the government still expects.

The seven-week gap since the previous interest rate reduction was seen to underline the authorities' heightened caution about the monetary environment. John Major, the Chancellor's persuasive economic secretary, made clear that the government is not keen to cut rates, only to have to put them back up again. Mr Major's frankness about the limited scope for further easing might signal that glasnost has penetrated the Treasury. Equally, it could be a

clever piece of preparation for deliberately lagging the political and market expectations to make the Chancellor appear as a paragon of prudence and a stout defender of sterling within the European exchange-rate mechanism.

At this stage in the political cycle, it is doubtless the need to keep some of the interest rate powder dry that is the main consideration behind the government's strategy of slowing the rate at which the economy is being drip-fed half-point cuts in base rates. The release of more interest rate medicine will be carefully timed to have maximum electoral benefit. In spite of last week's disappointing RPI data, City expectations of

headline inflation dipping below 4 per cent this autumn are leading a growing body of City opinion to the view that an early election would give Mr Major the best economic background for going to the country.

Justified, or not, having kept its nerve as the economy moved deeper into the recessionary mire, the government is still insisting there will be recovery in the months ahead. But it is surely wildly optimistic of it to expect anything like the strength of recovery seen after previous recessions.

A unique set of circumstances, from the breakneck changes in Eastern Europe to the Gulf victory, has permitted 4 percentage points to be pared off

base rates since October. But, as Herr Pöhl would gladly tell anyone, the parity grid means members have to pay attention to interest rate differentials. At 11 per cent, base rates in Britain are only about 2 percentage points above equivalent German rates. The question now is whether the Chancellor will dare cut again as Britain's annual inflation moves close to, or even below the German rate, in the autumn.

The Bundesbank decision last Thursday was widely seen as a cop-out among close observers of the unification-burdened German economy. Given the inflationary pressures building on the wage front, and the fiscal yoke the Germans will have to bear for the Nineties, the Bundesbank had been expected to tighten its key lending rates smartly before its summer recess. Its failure to do so might have been a gesture of pre-summit coordination. But this is only likely to prove a brief respite. The

Bundesbank's next meeting on August 15 could produce a tightening. The upward move on interest rates is only delayed, not cancelled.

Our government's hope that cheaper credit and lower mortgage payments will have brought the consumer back to life by the autumn is almost certain to remain a hope, if Germany, Europe's anchor economy, bars the way to the interest rate cuts at home we were assured would follow inflation down. Although Britain's economy is in a worse state than any of the other Group of Seven economies, who collectively are suffering their poorest year since 1982, Mr Major should be able to use the summit's optimistic assessment of world prospects to boost the government's campaign to persuade the punter that recovery is just around the corner.

After that, he should write a letter to Helmut Schlesinger, the new Bundesbank president, asking for mercy. At the same time, he should dust down that somewhat forgotten weapon: a move to the narrow ERM fluctuation bands.

Making the most of interest and tax breaks

Hanson accounts make a taxing jigsaw puzzle

TAX planning has played an important role in Hanson plc's impressive record of increasing pre-tax profits year on year. The challenge for the company is how to maintain or improve on this record without making the group vulnerable to a sharp fall in profits if there are changes in the tax regime.

The accompanying graph shows Hanson's British corporation tax charge as a proportion of domestic profits over the past 17 years. The golden period between 1981 and 1986 partly represents the benefit of double tax relief but legislation on both sides of the Atlantic removed this advantage in 1987.

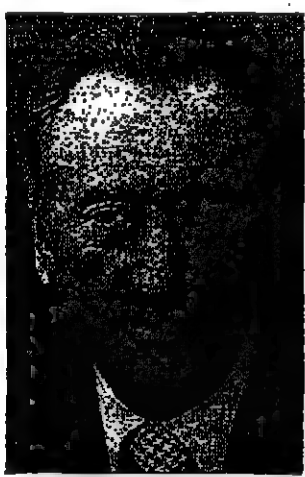
The latest methods employed by the group, including a complex series of internal transactions, have not been signed-off by the Inland Revenue because there is usually a time lag between what appears in public in the annual consolidated accounts and the Revenue applying its rubber stamp to all the details and surrenders in a company's books. Indeed, Hanson's finance director, Derek Bonham, said on Friday that "our open items go back years".

Hanson's latest round of tax planning, which commenced in the late Eighties, has not yet been given the Inland Revenue's ultimate approval and even if this approval is given there is no guarantee that the methods used will not subsequently be blocked, mirroring what happened in 1987 with double tax relief.

Another major item in the accounts that has a marked influence on profits is interest receivable.

Over the past ten years, interest receivable has risen from £5 million or so to the figure in 1990, 13 per cent of profit on ordinary items before taxation in 1990, to £24 million or 64 per cent of pre-tax profit in 1990. Of course, interest payable has also risen over the period.

Most of Hanson's borrow-



Hanson: impressive record

ings are in US dollars. If most of the cash is invested in high-yielding sterling, the differential on the interest rate margins can be lucrative. But that differential is decreasing and, combined with the strengthening dollar vis-à-vis the pound, it appears that this useful gap is narrowing.

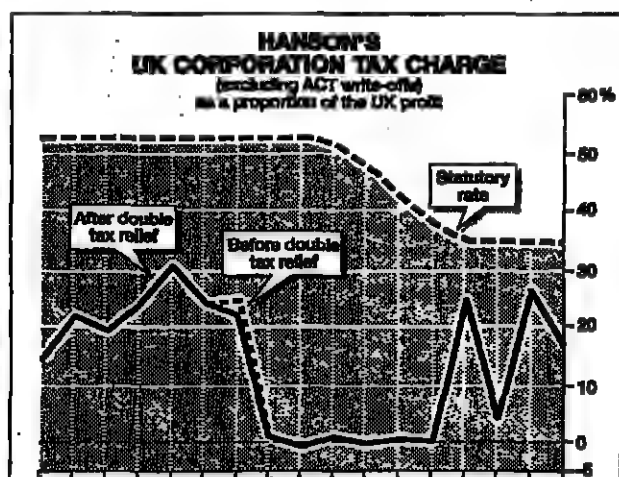
It is not known whether Hanson's cash is kept in its network of Panamanian companies or in subsidiaries based in America or Britain. What is

known is that during an internal restructuring that saw the reshuffle of £9 billion of assets in 1989, almost half of those assets were held in named Panamanian subsidiaries where there is no duty of disclosure and considerable tax benefits.

While the Hanson group of companies can boast several large and profitable trading arms internationally, it appears the group relies heavily on low tax charges which have a double attraction. They enhance earnings in their own right and also permit a large

amount of interest received by Hanson companies to be mainly deposited offshore in tax-free havens.

The Times has already provided examples of the very large amounts contained in the accounts of several of Hanson's many subsidiaries. Management has said the complicated restructuring in 1988 and 1989 had no effect on the consolidated balance sheet, but surely it is these transactions which provide



Hanson's UK corporation tax charge as a proportion of the UK profit

a subsidiary resident in Panama but with a trading address in Britain, did not trade in 1987 but managed to rack-up an extraordinary loss of £853.5 million on the disposal of assets.

A second Panamanian company, Ramsey SA, made a £148.6 million loss on the disposal of assets and wrote-off inter-company debt of £107.9 million in the same accounting period.

When accounts of Gainer and Ramsey are examined, two questions arise: what do they mean and what is their purpose?

Accounting rules imply that a company's accounts are a true and accurate picture of what the company has done during the year. It is difficult when examining the accounts of most of these small subsidiaries to obtain such a picture unless the entire network is pieced together like the pieces in a jigsaw.

Hanson's consolidated balance sheet paints a simple and clear picture of a complex and diverse group. But anyone taking a look at the wheeling and dealing taking place in some 300 subsidiaries is forced to wonder how the sum of the parts adds up to the whole.

Another until now unnoticed company, Gainer Inc,

the building blocks for a balance sheet.

All the accounts for Hanson subsidiaries are available, but they are largely impenetrable.

known is that during an internal restructuring that saw the reshuffle of £9 billion of assets in 1989, almost half of those assets were held in named Panamanian subsidiaries where there is no duty of disclosure and considerable tax benefits.

While the Hanson group of companies can boast several large and profitable trading arms internationally, it appears the group relies heavily on low tax charges which have a double attraction. They enhance earnings in their own right and also permit a large

amount of interest received by Hanson companies to be mainly deposited offshore in tax-free havens.

The Times has already provided examples of the very large amounts contained in the accounts of several of Hanson's many subsidiaries. Management has said the complicated restructuring in 1988 and 1989 had no effect on the consolidated balance sheet, but surely it is these transactions which provide

a subsidiary resident in Panama but with a trading address in Britain, did not trade in 1987 but managed to rack-up an extraordinary loss of £853.5 million on the disposal of assets.

A second Panamanian company, Ramsey SA, made a £148.6 million loss on the disposal of assets and wrote-off inter-company debt of £107.9 million in the same accounting period.

When accounts of Gainer and Ramsey are examined, two questions arise: what do they mean and what is their purpose?

Accounting rules imply that a company's accounts are a true and accurate picture of what the company has done during the year. It is difficult when examining the accounts of most of these small subsidiaries to obtain such a picture unless the entire network is pieced together like the pieces in a jigsaw.

Hanson's consolidated balance sheet paints a simple and clear picture of a complex and diverse group. But anyone taking a look at the wheeling and dealing taking place in some 300 subsidiaries is forced to wonder how the sum of the parts adds up to the whole.

Another until now unnoticed company, Gainer Inc,

the building blocks for a balance sheet.

All the accounts for Hanson subsidiaries are available, but they are largely impenetrable.

known is that during an internal restructuring that saw the reshuffle of £9 billion of assets in 1989, almost half of those assets were held in named Panamanian subsidiaries where there is no duty of disclosure and considerable tax benefits.

While the Hanson group of companies can boast several large and profitable trading arms internationally, it appears the group relies heavily on low tax charges which have a double attraction. They enhance earnings in their own right and also permit a large

amount of interest received by Hanson companies to be mainly deposited offshore in tax-free havens.

The Times has already provided examples of the very large amounts contained in the accounts of several of Hanson's many subsidiaries. Management has said the complicated restructuring in 1988 and 1989 had no effect on the consolidated balance sheet, but surely it is these transactions which provide

a subsidiary resident in Panama but with a trading address in Britain, did not trade in 1987 but managed to rack-up an extraordinary loss of £853.5 million on the disposal of assets.

A second Panamanian company, Ramsey SA, made a £148.6 million loss on the disposal of assets and wrote-off inter-company debt of £107.9 million in the same accounting period.

When accounts of Gainer and Ramsey are examined, two questions arise: what do they mean and what is their purpose?

Accounting rules imply that a company's accounts are a true and accurate picture of what the company has done during the year. It is difficult when examining the accounts of most of these small subsidiaries to obtain such a picture unless the entire network is pieced together like the pieces in a jigsaw.

Hanson's consolidated balance sheet paints a simple and clear picture of a complex and diverse group. But anyone taking a look at the wheeling and dealing taking place in some 300 subsidiaries is forced to wonder how the sum of the parts adds up to the whole.

Another until now unnoticed company, Gainer Inc,

the building blocks for a balance sheet.

All the accounts for Hanson subsidiaries are available, but they are largely impenetrable.

known is that during an internal restructuring that saw the reshuffle of £9 billion of assets in 1989, almost half of those assets were held in named Panamanian subsidiaries where there is no duty of disclosure and considerable tax benefits.

While the Hanson group of companies can boast several large and profitable trading arms internationally, it appears the group relies heavily on low tax charges which have a double attraction. They enhance earnings in their own right and also permit a large

amount of interest received by Hanson companies to be mainly deposited offshore in tax-free havens.

The Times has already provided examples of the very large amounts contained in the accounts of several of Hanson's many subsidiaries. Management has said the complicated restructuring in 1988 and 1989 had no effect on the consolidated balance sheet, but surely it is these transactions which provide

a subsidiary resident in Panama but with a trading address in Britain, did not trade in 1987 but managed to rack-up an extraordinary loss of £853.5 million on the disposal of assets.

UNCHANGED inflation figures emphasise the need for caution on retail price index inflation. But they also raise an important question: why did a static RPI figure warrant a rate cut when better numbers last month did not?

The answer lies in the continued weakness of the economy and the progress being made on the pay front.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the 3.4 per cent headline inflation figures due in the autumn will act as a lifeline, covering some impressively low pay deals.

Settlements will then move back into the 4-6 per cent range last seen in 1987. Average earnings will naturally be more buoyant, especially once output and overtime begin to recover, but should fall well below the 7½ per cent trough we saw then. Productivity growth will bounce back as output stops falling, bringing unit labour cost inflation back in line with that of France and Germany.

Of course we have seen this all before, only to see the prize thrown away with the M3 target in 1987. But this time there is a crucial difference. The wayward behaviour of M3 meant the target became a joke and had to be discarded. We are now in the ERM, which is anything but a joke. It

Britain avoids mistakes of French lesson

GILT-EDGED

could not be abandoned lightly. The ERM will succeed where M3 failed: locking in the low labour cost inflation that follows a severe recession. I doubt that even a Labour government would put this achievement at risk. Its leaders and advisers are well aware of the costly mistakes made by French socialists a decade ago.

In contrast to the Major government, the Mitterrand administration tried to avoid recession by fiscal expansion and devaluation. It was then stuck with tight monetary and fiscal policies for the rest of the Eighties, trying to rebuild credibility. At least we will be spared that agony.

The French example carries many lessons and has led many commentators to conclude that Britain is in for a long period of painfully slow growth. But we made the recovery to low inflation quickly, thus securing a trend growth

than the French. The recession will still leave the current account deficit at more than 2 per cent of GDP. So far this has been financed largely by short-term inflows, which could pose a threat as the election approaches. But after that, ERM success should allow a switch to long-term financing, including inward direct investment attracted by Britain's low wage rates. It will also be vital in accommodating the new gilt issues that are likely as the recession hits company tax revenues in 1992-3; new issues will then be distributed over a wide investor base as the gilt market merges with the other European bond markets.

Even so, the investor must take the rough with the smooth. British interest rates are becoming increasingly dependent upon developments in Germany, which still look threatening.

Yield differentials between gilts and the continental markets have narrowed considerably during the recent rally, making further progress difficult. But I am not expecting this relative performance to be significantly reversed, and believe that gilts still offer good value.

PETER SPENCER
Lehman Brothers
International

Japan tunes UK car part makers

THE moment when a small British company was given the chance to design a component for Toyota's cars was a minor triumph for British invention over the technological might of Japanese industry.

In line with every one of 2,000 other potential suppliers checked by Toyota in the run-up to production next year at the new assembly lines at Burnaston, Derbyshire, the British company was asked to design its component - and then make it cheaper.

They did better than that. The company's design was not only cheaper but simpler and better than that of Toyota's own Japanese supplier. The component was a simple gear stick knob costing pennies, but the British found a way of making it in two plastic parts instead of four as in Japan.

Nissan has specially trained teams that teach component suppliers the Japanese approach to innovation and assembly. The response has been productivity improvements in some suppliers of up to 70 per cent, with the defect rate falling to less than 2 per cent. The reward is component spending worth up to £600 million with 177 European firms, 120 of them British, next year.

At Toyota, potential suppliers were asked to provide evidence that they could cut costs immediately with improved designs.

Mr Robinson said: "We get suppliers thinking immediately about cost. In the case of the gear knob, it involves only a small cost. But if that part costs £2 today and we can make it for £1, that is a huge saving over 200,000 cars a year." He added that some of Toyota's suppliers have doubled productivity, with defects negligible.

Such success helps the whole economy, but especially benefits an industry that has been shedding labour because of the recession. A study by Derbyshire County Council estimated that 2.3 jobs would be created in component suppliers for every one at Burnaston. That could mean about 3,500 jobs at British suppliers and the same number again in the rest of Europe.

KEVIN EASON
Motoring Correspondent

The change in that industry since

was underlined by the decision of Daimler-Benz, of Germany, to turn to Britain for component suppliers.

More than 30 German executives met 100 British component firms. Dr Gerhard Liener, Daimler board member in charge of the company's DM50 billion materials purchases from 60,000 contractors in 100 countries, made no bones about why he was in Britain.

The arrival of Nissan, Toyota and Honda, he said, had helped improve the technological and quality achievements of British supply firms.

Rover, through its partnership with Honda, helped trigger the revival, but it was Nissan, in setting up its plant at Washington, Tyne & Wear, in 1986, that forged fundamental changes.

Nissan has specially trained teams that teach component suppliers the Japanese approach to innovation and assembly. The response has been productivity improvements in some suppliers of up to 70 per cent, with the defect rate falling to less than 2 per cent. The reward is component spending worth up to £600 million with 177 European firms, 120 of them British, next year.

At Toyota, potential suppliers were asked to provide evidence that they could cut costs immediately with improved designs.

Mr Robinson said: "We get suppliers thinking immediately about cost. In the case of the gear knob, it involves only a small cost. But if that part costs £2 today and we can make it for £1, that is a huge saving over 200,000 cars a year." He added that some of Toyota's suppliers have doubled productivity, with defects negligible.

Such success helps the whole economy, but especially benefits an industry that has been shedding labour because of the recession. A study by Derbyshire County Council estimated that 2.3 jobs would be created in component suppliers for every one at Burnaston. That could mean about 3,500 jobs at British suppliers and the same number again in the rest of Europe.

KEVIN EASON
Motoring Correspondent

The change in that industry since

National Westminster Bank Interest Rates

National Westminster Bank announces the following interest rates, effective from 15 July 1991:

Savings			
Net Interest per annum	Gross Interest per annum	Gross C.A.R.†	
N/A	Tessa Reserve Tax Free Savings No Minimum Balance	11.25%	11.73%
8.06%	Crown Reserve 3 Months' notice £25,000 and above	10.75%	11.19%
7.88%	£10,000 - £24,999	10.50%	10.92%
7.59%	£2,000 - £9,999	10.125%	10.52%
7.88%	Premium Reserve Instant Access £25,000 and above	10.50%	10.92%
7.69%	£10,000 - £24,999	10.25%	10.65%
7.41%	£2,000 - £9,999	9.875%	10.25%
6.47%	Special Reserve Instant Access £25,000 and above	8.625%	8.91%
6.09%	£10,000 - £24,999	8.125%	8.38%
6.00%	£2,000 - £9,999	8.00%	8.24%
5.63%	£500 - £1,999	7.50%	7.71%
6.00%	First Reserve Instant Access £1,000 and above	8.00%	8.24%
5.63%	£500 - £999	7.50%	7.71%
5.25%	£250 - £499	7.00%	7.18%
4.88%	£100 - £249	6.50%	6.66%
4.50%	£50 - £99	6.00%	6.14%
3.38%	World Savers (for Children)	4.50%	4.55%
5.34%	Investment Account# 6 Months' Notice#	7.125%	7.25%
5.25%	3 Months' Notice#	7.00%	7.12%
5.06%	Monthly Income Account#§	6.75%	6.96%
3.38%	On Line Account#	4.50%	4.55%
2.63%	Bonus Saver Account#	3.50%	3.53%
1.50%	7 Day Notice Deposit Account#	2.00%	2.01%
CURRENT ACCOUNTS			
1.50%	Current Plus	2.00%	2.02%
3.47%	Card Plus	4.625%	4.71%
3.47%	Student Plus	4.625%	4.71%

*Where appropriate, Basic Rate Tax will be deducted from interest credited or paid (which may be reclaimed by resident non-taxpayers). Subject to the required registration form. Interest will be paid gross.
†Gross Compound Annual Rate (C.A.R.) is the true annual return on your savings if the interest payments are retained in the account.
§Existing Account Holders only.
¶Monthly Income Account effective from 1 August 1991.

National Westminster Bank
We're here to make life easier

National Westminster Bank PLC
41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

From New York

A dance to the music of Time

MONEY Managers are quietly dancing with delight over Time Warner's decision to replace its controversial \$3.5 billion rights issue. The move is not merely because the revised price of \$80 per new share for every five held is clearly defined, but also because it is thought the much-criticised new share option plan will be dropped. Pay and perks of the world's largest entertainment company have niggled Wall Street ever since 500 executives shared \$677 million worth of bonuses and share options when Time merged with Warner two years ago. Under the first rights issue plan, executives would have been given even more shares at an even lower cost. The price at which Steven Ross, the chairman and co-chief executive, could convert each of his 1.8 million shares over the next 12 years could have dropped from \$150 to between \$124.12

and \$144.20. Ross's \$78 million pay package last year is already under fire. Bulls predict Time Warner shares will rise sharply over the next five years, making the Ross conversion price a rare bargain. Time Warner shares, \$125 before the rights issue, closed on Friday down \$3.875 at \$89.75. The substitute rights issue, trimmed to raise only \$2.75 billion, increases pressure on the management to raise cash elsewhere. Meanwhile eight investment banks

are scrambling for a slice of the \$55 million in fees for ensuring the new plan has a flying start.

NEW YORK motorists are to get a \$30 million rebate from at least two insurance companies for disregarding a legal requirement to offer discounts for anti-theft devices, automatic seat belts and air bags seven years ago. State Farm says it will pay \$3.8 million to its New York car insurance holders. The breach of the law emerged after a mechanic discovered he was eligible for such a discount and told a customer - an assistant attorney general.

Shorting Circuit

THE plunge in profits at Silo, Stanley Kalms' American group, has caused him to apply British selling techniques to America. He has tripled his advertising budget to \$75 million in an autumn offensive organised by Saatchi & Saatchi. Kalms becomes

one of Saatchi's top ten American customers, with a campaign for advertisements every week in 125 newspapers in the 21 states where he has 232 stores. Kalms says this campaign will increase his \$1 billion sales and win more of the \$2.4 billion sales of Circuit City, the market leader. His formula is to offer improved customer service and quality. But analysts say with electrical goods, Americans often prefer straight-from-the-crate discounts.

No sweat

IT IS not essential for membership, but those who adorn the fashionable Upper East Side Vertical Club gymnasium, which is owned by the same company that operates London's Barbican Health Club, have been spotted before setting foot on the workout floor. Posing has always been a priority at this club, where sweating is actively discouraged.

PHILIP ROBINSON

The Japanese have since adopted the British method.

Jim Robinson, who as Toyota UK's general manager for purchasing will be spending £700 million annually on components when the Burnaston factory is at full capacity, relates the anecdote as showing that British enterprise is alive and well.

Component makers are the least glamorous members of the motor industry. When the car is a winner, the manufacturer accepts praise. If it is a loser, the blame falls on the firm that made the failed part.

More than 75 per cent by value of the cars Toyota builds in Britain will comprise bought-in components. Ten years ago, it would have been a gamble to take millions of pounds of components from an industry then slow to invest in research and development, efficiency and quality. The change in that industry since

was underlined by the decision of Daimler-Benz, of Germany, to turn to Britain for component suppliers.

More than 30 German executives met 100 British component firms. Dr Gerhard Liener, Daimler board member in charge of the company's DM50 billion materials purchases from 60,000 contractors in 100 countries, made no bones about why he was in Britain.

The arrival of Nissan, Toyota and Honda, he said, had helped improve the technological and quality achievements of British supply firms.

Rover, through its partnership with Honda, helped trigger the revival, but it was Nissan, in setting up its plant at Washington, Tyne & Wear, in 1986, that forged fundamental changes.

Nissan has specially trained teams that teach component suppliers the Japanese approach to innovation and assembly. The response has been productivity improvements in some suppliers of up to 70 per cent, with the defect rate falling to less than 2 per cent. The reward is component spending worth up to £600 million with 177 European firms, 120 of them British, next year.

At Toyota, potential suppliers were asked to provide evidence that they could cut costs immediately with improved designs.

Mr Robinson said: "We get suppliers thinking immediately about cost. In the case of the gear knob, it involves only a small cost. But if that part costs £2 today and we can make it for £1, that is a huge saving over 200,000 cars a year." He added that some of Toyota's suppliers have doubled productivity, with defects negligible.

Such success helps the whole economy, but especially benefits an industry that has been shedding

Small firms trust launched

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT
FINANCIAL EDITOR

A NEW investment trust will be launched this week on the premise that the stock market decline of smaller companies, which seems recently to have ended in Britain, will also be reversed in America as the economy starts to recover from recession.

County Natwest WoodMac and Smith New Court, the securities houses, are placing £20 million of shares in US Smaller Companies Investment Trust, which is scheduled to be quoted early next month. The trust will specialise in smaller American companies. In transatlantic terms these are defined more generously as having a market value of less than \$1 billion and account for 15 per cent of the American market by value.

Wellington Associates, the big Boston fund management group, will manage the trust's portfolio.

In Britain, the average of smaller companies fared better than the stock market index over a long period until their recent fall from grace. In America, however, Wellington has calculated that shares in smaller companies outperformed or underperformed the stock market as a whole in lengthy cycles, dating back to the Twenties.

Between 1958 and 1969, the American smaller companies index beat the main S&P composite index by an average 11.5 per cent a year, then underperformed by an average 14.3 per cent for five years, beat the index by an average 17.8 per cent for ten years and lagged by 12.1 per cent between 1984 and 1990. As in Britain, there has been an upturn this year, which Wellington hopes will mark the start of a new cycle.

Shares in the trust, whose board has a strong Scottish flavour, are being placed at their £1 par value with a one-for-five warrant thrown in. Management charges are 0.8 per cent a year and the trust will have an initial three-year life which will be extended on a rolling basis subject to shareholders' approval.

SMALLER COMPANIES

Stark contrast in flavour at JLI and Hunter Saphir

JLI Group and Hunter Saphir, two small food companies with big ambitions, have taken similar paths in their development this year.

Both have focused on specialist areas to achieve higher added value while retaining a substantial presence in their traditional sectors of fresh produce and food distribution, and both have asked shareholders for cash through rights issues.

However, the performance of their shares could not form a starker contrast. Apart from a brief flurry of bid hopes, Hunter Saphir has slid continuously from 82p a year ago to 56p. JLI shares have more than doubled from 52p last November to 110p.

The shares mirror the companies' fortunes. In May Hunter Saphir reported annual pre-tax profits 13 per cent down at £4.87 million and held annual dividend of 5.05p a share. Last week JLI announced a 16 per cent rise to £2.32 million and a 10 per cent dividend increase to 4.3p.

Taking advantage of the strong share price, JLI also announced a one for two rights issue at 87p a share, raising £7.74 million to fund the acquisition of Playtime.

The company is a supplier of own-label nuts to supermarkets and holds sole rights to distribute fresh popcorn in Cannon and Odeon cinemas. During the past three years JLI has moved from the traditional business of distribution to focus on higher margin value-added food processing. The acquisition of Langwood, a vegetable supplier, from Waterford Foods last April for £821,000 was another key move.

Coincidentally Hunter Saphir, owner of Butterkist, is also a leading supplier of popcorn, although it specialises in the flavoured variety. Butterkist was acquired in 1987, signalling its own move from fruit and vegetable dis-



Popcorn fan: Yank Gottesman, JLI's chief executive Group

tribution. But progress since then has not been easy.

The company has ended contract distribution, meat processing and canned food importing. Fresh produce is still important, but Nicholas Saphir, chairman, sees the main growth in speciality foods and herbs and spices.

The development of the latter suffered a setback when fire destroyed a factory owned by British Pepper and Spice, a subsidiary, in June 1989. But less than a year later acquired Ton Doesschate, one of Holland's largest suppliers of herbs and spices, for a maximum price of £15.4 million.

The protracted reorganisation inevitably took its toll on profits, which have fallen

in each of the last two years. Shareholders were further unsettled last February when the company disclosed it had asked for a 10 per cent discount, only for talks to fail.

It was with some relief that shareholders greeted proposals in March to raise £14.2 million via an issue of convertible preference shares, which cut gearing from 185 per cent to about 60 per cent and halved the Saphir family holding. The company also renegotiated a £9.9 million 4.97 per cent convertible held by Berisford International, which could have forced redemption in 1992. The ordinary shares have slipped 14p since then but it seems the worst is now behind it.

MARTIN BARROW

Law Report July 15 1991

Excluding public from proceedings

Regina v Chancellor of the Chichester Consistory Court, Ex parte News Group Newspapers Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice Mann and Mr Justice Hildon
(Judgment June 27)

The only question a tribunal should ask itself when considering whether to exclude the public from its proceedings was whether it was reasonable to exclude them to serve the ends of justice.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in refusing to grant relief to News Group Newspapers Ltd and Express Newspapers Ltd against the order of the Chancellor of the Chichester Consistory Court (Judge Quentin Edwards, QC) to exclude the press and the public from part of proceedings before it under section 28(7) of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963.

Mr Charles Gray, QC and

Miss Heather Rogers for the applicants; Mr David Parnick as amicus curiae.

LORD JUSTICE MANN said that a consistory court was subject to the supervision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court. It had long been established that a writ of prohibition could go to the consistory court as could a writ of mandamus.

An exception to the general power of supervision was *service*. The basis for that seemed to have been that although the Queen's Bench might intervene to prevent excess exercise of jurisdiction, it could not intervene to correct errors committed within the consistory court's jurisdiction: see *R v Chancellor of St Edmundsbury and Jewell Diocese, Ex parte White* (1981) 1 KB 195.

The distinction between acts in excess of jurisdiction and acts

within the jurisdiction was not substantial as far as the precise of the Divisional Court was concerned. However, until the Court of Appeal had the opportunity to say otherwise, a distinction remained in respect of consistory courts.

The Court of Appeal might decide that a writ of *certiorari* could also go to the consistory court. But if it did so decide, the court should be cautious in exercising its jurisdiction on questions of ecclesiastical law which were left to the consistory courts and to the hierarchy of appeals within the ecclesiastical system.

The exclusion of the public envisaged by the 1963 Measure was an acknowledged exception to the general rule, which was of prime importance, requiring court proceedings to be conducted in public: see *Scott v Scott* (1913) AC 413.

Thus the only question for a tribunal to ask itself when

considering whether to exclude a person or a class of persons was whether it believed it to be reasonable to exclude to serve the ends of justice.

There was no power to exclude because of the intimate or embarrassing nature of the evidence or to deny or to prevent an opportunity to show interest. That was not to say that it was not a consideration, which might arise when a court found that because of the nature of the intimacy, a witness was unable to give or would not give evidence unless that evidence was given away from the public gaze.

Unusually, the order made by the judge was of his own motion. He was entitled to do so as long as there was the highest standard of satisfaction that the rules of natural justice required it.

Mr Justice Hildon agreed.

Solicitors: Farrer & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

Bizarre behaviour not sufficient to stop parent's access to child

In re B (Minors: Access)

The eccentric, bizarre behaviour of a father, possibly capable of baffling or distressing a child, was not a reason for preventing him from having defined access to his children. It was not a sufficient reason for displacing the assumption that a child should be able to enjoy the advantages of access to his natural parent.

Mr Justice Waite, sitting with Lord Justice Mustill in the Court of Appeal on June 17, so stated in allowing a father's appeal from Judge Harkins in

Hardpool County Court in January 1991 and granting him supervised access to his two children four times a year.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that a welfare officer described the father as an unusual, socially awkward and isolated figure whose behaviour at times was eccentric to the point of being bizarre.

His children, a girl aged 12 and a boy aged 11, had ceased wishing to see him but a welfare officer had recommended limited, supervised access.

If the judge differed in his

views from those of the welfare officer he should indicate clearly and specifically his reasons for so doing. Here, the court was left in the dark as to why he had departed from a sensible recommendation in a welfare report. It would prevent the father from becoming an unknown quantity to his children.

It was in their best interests that they should have the opportunity of gradually coming to understand their father's attributes and perhaps even coming to accept and appreciate them without feeling ashamed.

Receiving report on juvenile

Regina v Wandsworth Justices, Ex parte L

A report prepared by a social worker from files maintained in the social services department of a local authority relating to a juvenile who was the subject of care proceedings could be received by the justices at any stage of the proceedings whenever relevant.

MR JUSTICE CRESSWELL said that the defendant, sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so stated on June 6 when dismissing a mother's application for judicial review of the justices' decision that they could see the report at an early stage of the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT said that at the care proceedings brought under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 the mother

had objected to the report being seen by the justices at an early stage of the hearing. The justices had ruled that the report could be seen at any stage of the proceedings and that they would accept it at that stage.

The local authority was under a duty to give under the

1969 Act. The justices were correct. The report could be received at any stage of the care proceedings whenever relevant.

When the Children Act 1989 came into force on October 14, 1991 it would be general procedure to admit relevant evidence at any stage of proceedings brought under the Act.

Intoxication no excuse

Director of Public Prosecutions v Beech

It was not a reasonable excuse for failing to provide a breath specimen for analysis under section 7 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 that the defendant's self-induced intoxication had rendered him unable to understand the procedure.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Woolf and Mr Justice Leonard) so held on July 4 upholding an appeal by the prosecution against the acquittal on April 30, 1990 by Arundel Justices of Michael Joseph Beech. The case was remitted to the justices with a direction to convict.

Scots Law Report July 15 1991

Income tax liability can be inferred

Alongi v Inland Revenue Commissioners

Before Lord President Hope, Lord Mayfield and Lord McChesney
(Judgment June 12)

The proprietor of a business failed to show that he had divested himself of the right to receive its profits or that the profits accrued to someone other than himself, general commissioners were entitled to draw the inference that the profits accrued to him, and accordingly he was assessable for income tax thereon.

The First Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session so held, refusing an appeal by Victor Alongi brought by way of stated case from a decision of the general commissioners that he was liable for income tax on the profits of a business of which he was the proprietor, in terms of section 108 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

Section 108 of the 1970 Act (now section 18 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988) provides: "Tax shall be charged in respect of (a) the annual profits or gains arising or accruing... (ii) to any person residing in the United Kingdom from any trade, profession or vocation...".

Mr Arthur Hamilton, QC, for the appellant; Mr Nigel Embley, QC and Mr Ralph Smith for the commissioners.

THE LORD PRESIDENT, delivering the opinion of the court, said that the commissioners had held that the appellant was the proprietor of a business, that the business was a restaurant, that the business was owned and controlled by him, and that the business profits therefrom accrued to him.

The appellant had contended before the court that that decision had not been justified by the evidence. It had not been disputed that the onus of proof was on the appellant to displace the assessment on the ground that the profits of the business did not accrue to him.

The commissioners saw the principal question as being whether the appellant was the proprietor of the business. The appellant had criticised that approach, because, he had said, the proprietor of a business was not necessarily the person to whom the profits accrued.

The fact that he assisted or facilitated the carrying on of that business, or procured things to be done by others in that regard, would not necessarily result in his activities amounting to the carrying on of a trade by him (*Reisman v Higgs* (50 TC 1)). The appellant had submitted that it was quite unnecessary for him to prove who it was who was actually in receipt of the profits of the business.

The respondents had pointed out that *prima facie* the prop-

rietor of a business was the person who was entitled to the profits or gains which accrued from it. The profits of a business did not, as it were, emerge into a vacuum. They accrued to the person who was entitled to receive them.

The person to whom one was naturally looked as the recipient of the profits was the proprietor of the business, because with ownership, normally went the right to control or direct what went on.

It was conceivable that an agreement might exist by which the right to receive the profits was given by the proprietor to someone else.

But if that situation existed, the proprietor could reasonably be expected to know about it and to be able to produce evidence to show who the recipient was and by what right the profits accrued to him.

The court agreed with the respondents that if the proprietor was setting out to show that he was not that person, he could not convincingly do that unless he set out also to show who the

person was to whom the profits accrued.

While it might not strictly speaking have been necessary for the appellant to establish that he was entitled to the profits if it was not himself, his failure to demonstrate who that was made it difficult for the court now to hold that the commissioners were not entitled to decide that the profits of the business accrued to the appellant.

Counsel for the appellant had sought to illustrate the point that the proprietor of a business could divest himself of the right to run the business from day to day and receive the profits by reference to *Nasim v Customs and Excise Commissioners* (1987) STC 387.

In that case Mr Justice Simon Brown had been satisfied that the value-added tax tribunal had erred in law, and that on the clear and undisputed primary facts there was only one reasonable and proper conclusion available to them, which was that the taxpayer had wholly divested herself of the business so that it had become solely and

exclusively the business of another.

But far from supporting the present appellant's argument, that case demonstrated the weakness of his position. In that case the evidence had consisted of a series of written agreements between the taxpayer and a former employee which had provided expressly that all profits were to belong to the former employee, together with evidence that those agreements had in practice been implemented.

In the present appeal there was a complete absence of any such evidence to show that the appellant, having procured the premises and the business, had agreed to divest himself of the profits in favour of anyone else. What evidence there was served only to confirm the decision which the commissioners reached as the only reasonable conclusion which they were entitled to reach.

Solicitors: A. & W. M. Urquhart; Solicitors: Inland Revenue (Scotland).

Procurator fiscal not liable to suspect in damages

McLaren v Procurator Fiscal for Lothian and Borders

Before Mr T. G. G. Courts, QC
(Judgment May 29)

A Scottish procurator fiscal was not liable in damages for obtaining a warrant for a suspect and having him detained unless he had acted maliciously or with some probable cause.

Moreover, the procurator fiscal and his deputies held in dependent offices under the Crown, and the procurator fiscal would not be liable for malicious conduct by one of his deputies. In any event, the offices did not have legal persons, and an action could be brought only against a named officer.

MR T. G. G. COURTS, QC, so held, sitting as a temporary judge in the Outer House of the Court of Session, dismissing an action of damages brought by Gary Walter McLaren against the Procurator Fiscal of Lothian and Borders.

MR I. H. Buis Carmichael for the pursuer; Mr R. A. Dunlop, QC, for the defender.

actings, he asserted, the fiscal was liable.

He further averred that he was detained on insufficient evidence while he was in detention the defender's assistants and deputies failed to keep his case under constant review, and that in those circumstances they were guilty of malice towards him. He sought damages. The defender argued that the action was incompetent.

Counsel were agreed that no civil liability attached to a public official such as a procurator fiscal or a fiscal deputy in the absence of malice and want of probable cause.

In *Hester v MacDonald* (1961) SC 370 it was held that in prosecution on indictment, the Lord Advocate was protected by an absolute privilege, which extended to fiscal and their deputies acting on his authority.

It was suggested that in *Hester v MacDonald*, a fiscal or a deputy were accused by an obvious motive or doing other than he conceived it to be his duty to do, then he could be liable in damages.

However, the defender had observed that the alleged malicious act and its perpetrator were not identified. The pursuer had argued that the actions of the defender were themselves sufficient to infer malice.

The defender had contended that mere want of probable cause could not justify that inference.

His Lordship agreed that the

failure to identify the particular act of malice or its perpetrator left the pursuer's case essentially lacking in specification. He would dismiss it for that reason.

Moreover, the defender had submitted that the office of procurator fiscal, or deputy or assistant or fiscal, was not a legal person. The offices of procurator fiscal, or deputy or assistant or fiscal, were separate offices held by individuals as servants of the Crown.

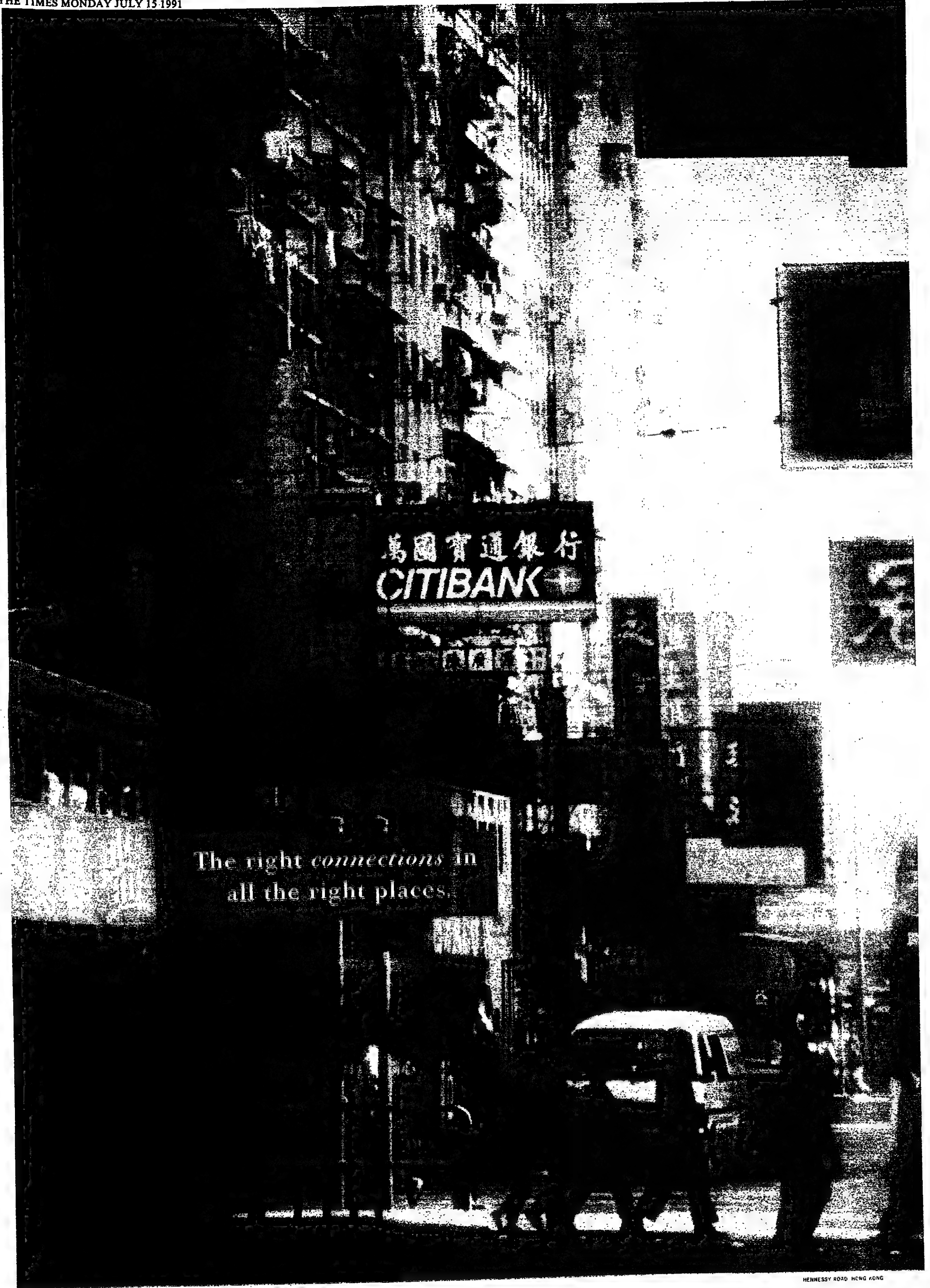
No precedent had been cited which would derogate from the principle that it was a named individual, in the absence of special statutory provision, who was the appropriate defender.

Further, his Lordship could not see any justification for the proposition that the procurator fiscal could be sued for malicious acts on the part of his deputies. If a genuine employer was not liable for the malicious acts of a servant (see *Borer v Central Bank* (1969) SC 376), his Lordship found it impossible to understand how one holder of an independent office could be responsible for the malicious acts of another holder of an independent office even if the holder was loosely described as the first officer's deputy or assistant.

An attempt to base such liability on agency would require very clear and specific averments which were not to be found in the present case.

Solicitors: Brodie, WS, for John Macaulay, Glasgow; Shepherd & Wedderburn, WS.

البيان



萬國寶通銀行
CITIBANK

The right *connections* in
all the right places.

HENNESSY ROAD, HONG KONG

In the field of telecommunications,
Cable & Wireless is unique.

With over a century of experience
behind us, we operate major telecomms

services in over 40 countries worldwide.

Now this international expertise has
enabled us to achieve yet another first –
the creation of our own unique global

telecomms system linking the world's major
business and financial centres.

The result? For companies operating

round the world, there is now only one
sensible way to make
connections.

Through Cable & Wireless of course.

HONG KONG • PARIS • MILAN • FRANKFURT • LISBON • KINGSTON • LONDON • NEW YORK • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY

In his first interview as National Curriculum Council chairman, David Pascall outlines his aims to David Tytler

Family man sets out his lesson plan

David Pascall answered the door of his north London home and introduced his children, six-year-old Sarah, Jonathan, aged four, and Emma, who is two. The new man in charge of the nation's school lessons could not have found a better way to make the point that he saw himself first and foremost as a parent and not as the man sent in by No 10 to take on the educational establishment.

The 42-year-old BP executive had once been seconded by the company to Mrs Thatcher's policy unit, causing speculation that he had been appointed by Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, to quieten an unruly set of advisers, who had frequently fallen foul of education ministers. His appointment as the head of the National Curriculum Council is on a renewable one-year contract and this also led to suggestions that he had been charged with either winding up the council or merging it with, perhaps, the School Examinations and Assessment Council.

Mr Pascall would have none of it. "I am a representative of the consumers of education and must stress that mine is not a political appointment," he said in his first interview since being made the part-time chairman after last week's resignation of Duncan Graham as the chairman and chief executive.

His claims of independence were supported by a former member of Mrs Thatcher's policy unit: "He is very bright and not a wild ideologue. Sharp and sensible, he will get to the heart of things."

As if to underline the point, Mr Pascall said the one-year contract was his own idea so that he would be free to continue his career at BP. He promised, however: "This does not mean I am a semi-detached chairman. I am totally committed to the aims of the national curriculum and the drive to improve standards."

"I have a personal interest in the national curriculum because my children are in the system. My daughter has just finished her first year and my son will start in

September. As a primary school governor, I am aware of how hard primary teachers work to cope with it. As an employer, I am committed to see that our children are educated, not in the narrow industry sense, but in the preparation for adult life.

"Education is not just about training or learning skills, or knowledge, important as they are, but about our whole cultural approach to our life, so that people can realise their potential."

Mr Pascall, who will continue as the manager of BP exploration control and business simplification programmes and as a governor of St James Church of England School, Muswell Hill, believes all children have a right to the basic curriculum with flexibility allowing the teaching of both arts and science.

In setting out his educational philosophy, Mr Pascall said: "I return to the Education Reform Act, which set out to raise standards, with breadth, balance and rigour in knowledge, skills and understanding, for society and therefore the country to be successful. We need to unlock the creativity and potential of people."

"I aim to make the curriculum manageable and practicable," he said. "The curriculum was introduced subject by subject, and we now have a chance to look at it as a whole to see where it can be adjusted and developed and to see whether it is meeting its original objectives, but I will not come to any firm views until I have listened to all those involved."

Mr Pascall was educated at Queen Mary's Grammar School in Basingstoke, Hampshire, gained a first-class honours degree in chemical engineering at Birmingham University, and went straight into BP, working in oil refining in London, Hamburg and Paris.

He joined the curriculum council a year ago in line with the wishes of John MacGregor, the then education secretary, to broaden its membership rather than let it be almost wholly made up of educationists. Mr Mac-



At home with the curriculum: "I am committed to the drive for improvements," says David Pascall

Gregor's decision would have been influenced by Robert Horton, now the BP chairman and a long-standing friend and adviser since their days together at St Andrew's university.

Mr Pascall's main aim is to restore confidence in the system and to ensure that all the people in it feel their individual roles are important and can see how they are being served and what is expected of them, including educationists, teachers, pupils, parents, employers and the public.

Mr Pascall said: "People believed the policy unit at No 10 did

only what the prime minister wanted. This is not so, but you do have to have confidence. We have to have confidence that we can give advice to ministers that does not necessarily match their own ideas. We have to be trusted to realities but we will not become yes men to ministers."

Mr Pascall, who takes over officially from the middle of next month, was careful not to criticise the old regime but accepted that it is right now to separate the role of chairman and chief executive — an appointment still to be announced — and for the council to "win the

hearts and minds of all those involved in education."

Still worried that his appointment could be misconstrued, he said: "I want to allay fears that I come with a totally different agenda. I want to listen and to work in developing the national curriculum so that we can give the best advice."

Mr Pascall sees no simplistic solutions to the problem of the overcrowded timetable and is fond of quoting Einstein's statement that he believed in "making things as simple as possible, but no simpler than that".

Harvard suffers degree of cynicism

Fresh doubts are raised about the ethics of some students who shun public service

Even the most publicity-hungry have sometimes wished for anonymity. Earlier this summer, as Soviet and American economists and foreign policy experts worked on the Harvard university campus to draft a plan to save the Soviet Union's economy, a Guatemalan graduate of the university's Kennedy School of Government was drawing less welcome attention outside their windows.

No sooner had Hector Alejandro Gramajo, aged 50, accepted his one-year master's degree in public administration than a human rights group served him with American court papers. The group claimed that while Señor Gramajo was Guatemala's defence minister between 1987 and mid-1990 the military maimed, murdered or abducted hundreds of civilians who opposed the government. The Harvard student, who is tipped as a likely Guatemalan presidential candidate for 1995, shrugged off the allegations as "a big joke" during a conversation in the Kennedy school's common room. Between trips to the photocopy, he even laughed that the fuss had probably boosted his stock among would-be employers.

"Now they know that I have a degree from Harvard," he grinned. The controversy has revived criticism of the Boston Ivy League college among those who question what the Kennedy school's purpose should be, 25 years after the switch of name from the Graduate School of Public Administration in tribute to the late Democratic president.

Among the concerns, graduates acknowledge, are whether too many students are shunning public service for more lucrative jobs in the private sector or whether the so-called one-year "mid-career" programme taken by Señor Gramajo is a soft option.

Tuabir Prabhu, a Londoner who has just finished his two-year degree, asks whether the college should support "third-rate bureaucrats trying to leverage themselves and their lives up a tier". Supporters argue that the school offers

older students a chance to rethink their career paths, and provides for everyone an unusually practical mix of politicians and scholars in the classroom. Core subjects include statistics, budget management, micro-economics, ethics and finance.

President Bush has several ex-Kennedy school professors or pupils among his senior staff, including the White House budget director, Richard Darman, and Roger Porter, of the US Treasury. Derek Bok, the retiring president of Harvard, called for "nothing less than the education of a new profession" to bring excellence to American government just as Harvard's medical, law and business schools had earned reputations as academic leaders.

He told this year's graduates that Harvard cannot justify its existence simply by enrolling students "lucky enough to possess a high IQ and giving them the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in their profession". He said that alumni should gleam from the New England college "a larger social purpose". Two-year students typically have worked after a first degree, while mid-career applicants include teachers, civil servants, journalists, American military staff, state congressmen and religious leaders from around the world. In the class of 1990 only about a third of the 700 graduates found jobs in the public sector — federal, state or local government. Four out of ten found work in the private sector — with consultancy enterprises, non-profit businesses and other corporations.

The college prospectus estimates the cost of a two-year course for 1991-2 at \$29,695, excluding living expenses. One public policy graduate, whose degree left him \$25,000 in debt to a bank, says the "pressure is often too much on people to sell out". The most coveted jobs, apart from the consultancies that earned huge money in the Eighties, are positions with the World Bank, offering travel, a relatively clear conscience and a tax-free salary.

SUSAN ELLICOTT

Fax Numbers:
071-481 9313
071-782 7828

EDUCATION

To Place Your Advertisement
071-481 1066

POSTS

TO £28,000 · GENEROUS RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

Bursar

Widmerpool, Nottingham

This is an opportunity, due to the retirement of the current job holder, for you to employ all your experience in a thoroughly challenging role.

The Automobile Association's National Training Centre at Widmerpool Hall, near Nottingham is the purpose-built centre where the AA conducts the majority of its management development, automotive engineering and commercial skills training. Indeed, the AA has widened the centre's scope and it now provides the facilities for bespoke training programmes run by other major companies.

As a key member of the management team, you will be largely responsible for the day-to-day administration of the centre and its 50 administrative staff, as well as the accommodation — to quality hotel standards — for up to 200 adult trainees, at any one time.

Maintaining the centre's catering resources and supervising the extensive range of recreational facilities, will also give you the chance to set and sustain the highest standards.

Finally, the Property Management, Administration and Accounting functions will also make heavy demands on your experience... especially since you will have a significant influence on budgetary issues.

In return for these skills, the AA is offering an excellent salary and benefits package which includes generous relocation assistance. However, the strongest appeal must be the chance to apply all your experience in such a challenging, professional environment.

Please write with a full CV to Personnel, Corporate Group, at the address below.

AA

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION · EMMUM HOUSE · BASING VIEW · BASINGSTOKE · HAMPSHIRE RG21 2EA

RICKMANSWORTH SCHOOL SCIENCE GRADUATE

A full-time, temporary post for the Autumn Term to cover a maternity leave, teaching Science in Years 7-9 and the Physics component of the Nuffield Co-ordinated Science GCSE course in years 10-11, in the large and well-resourced Science Department.

Rickmansworth School is an 11-18 grant-maintained school of 960 boys and girls with an A Level Sixth Form of 150. Salary will be Standard Scale plus London fringe. Additional increments are available for well qualified candidates.

Apply by letter to the Headmaster, from whom further details are available, enclosing CV, names and addresses of two referees, and telephone numbers for all.

SCOTTS HILL, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, WD3 3AG
TELEPHONE: (0923) 773296

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Vice Chancellor

The University of Sussex is seeking a successor to Sir Leslie Fielding who will retire from the Vice-Chancellorship on 30th September 1992.

Persons interested in being considered for this post of Chief Executive of the University, or wishing to suggest anyone for consideration for the post, are invited to write in confidence to the Chairman of the Council, Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, c/o The Registrar and Secretary, The University of Sussex, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex BN1 9RH not later than 23rd August 1991.

The University hopes to receive names from a wide variety of backgrounds and experience.

Further information on the post may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women for a two-year College Lectureship in Modern History (19th and 20th century British and European), with effect from 1st January 1992. The Lectureship involves up to twelve hours teaching a week, and candidates should be prepared to engage in research and to participate in undergraduate admissions.

Salary will be on an incremental scale of £12,690 (at age 26) - £14,740, together with certain benefits and allowances.

Applications, with details of career and publications and the names of three referees, should be sent to the College Secretary, St. John's College, Oxford OX1 3JP, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is 23rd August 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE

The University invites applications from candidates with medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom for a full-time Chair of Rehabilitation Medicine. Suitable Health Authority is prepared to offer an Honorary Consultant contract to a suitably qualified, successful applicant.

The Chair is a new appointment, presenting an exceptional opportunity for a dynamic individual who is a major contributor to research in Rehabilitation Medicine and able to provide academic leadership in this expanding specialty.

Applications (one copy suitable for photostatic reproduction), giving full details and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom references may be made, should be sent, not later than September 30th 1991, to the Registrar (Academic Staffing Office), The University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained (Tel. 061 275 2028).

Quote Ref. 204/91. Overseas candidates may apply by facsimile (no. 061 275 6506) in the first instance. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

Framlingham College BURSAR

The Governors invite applications for the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors of Framlingham College which will become vacant on 1st January, 1992 on the appointment of Mr. N.K.D. Ward as Headmaster of Benthams School.

Details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Framlingham College, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 9EY.

The closing date for applications will be 16th September, 1991.

EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

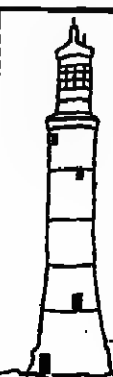
ST MARY'S COLLEGE STRAWBERRY HILL

THE 1966 FIRST WOMEN STUDENTS

ARE INVITED TO THEIR SILVER JUBILEE

SEPTEMBER 15th 1991

Reception - Mass 12 noon - Luncheon
For further details contact V.P.S.A.'s Office,
Room B.104, St Mary's College,
Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, TW1 4SK
Telephone: 081 892 0051 ext. 297/201



Come to

SCIENCE 91

Plymouth 25-30 August 1991
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S
FESTIVAL OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For information from: John Thorne
British Association, Portico House, 25 South Quay,
London W14 7LH Tel: 071-871-84333, Fax: 071-871-84334

ETON COLLEGE

Matron-in- College

(Male/Female)

Required from January 1st 1992, this is a position of traditional importance at Eton and the responsibilities are at an altogether higher level than those of house matrons at most other schools.

You will be responsible to the Master-in-College for the care of the King's Scholars (70 highly intelligent boys aged 13-18), and for the running of College Hall.

Please write for details to:
The Master-in-College, Eton College,
Windsor, Berkshire SL4 6DP or telephone
0753 865196.

Closing date for applications 31st August 1991.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

PREPARATORY SCHOOL BURSAR

Independent girls' preparatory school in North West London seeks a part-time BURSAR. The appointment may suit someone recently retired, perhaps a former banker or civil servant with accounting experience, not necessarily qualified. Flexible working hours, some attendance during school holidays.

Application to Box No. 4515.

Are you looking for a change from secretarial work?

We are a prestigious College in London and are looking for a young, enthusiastic and flexible person to become a full-time Instructor of Business Skills, RSA, Teeline and Word Processing an advantage.

Please contact the Principal by telephone on 071 373 2190

ilem
COURSES
SATURDAY
INTERNATIONAL
EXAMINATION
LAW
DEGREE
JULY
OF
CLASSIFIED
TELEPHONE:
071-481 4000

Dilemma of the graduate glut

More people will get degrees, but not jobs, and the skills shortage will not go away.

John O'Leary writes

Estimates of the depth of the recession in graduate unemployment vary, but there is no disguising the dramatic transformation of the past year. The Association of Graduate Recruiters puts the decline in openings at 20 per cent, while vacancies advertised by the Central Services Unit, the main clearing house for graduate job opportunities, have been halved.

Most experts believe the market will not recover for at least three years. By then, expanded higher education will be increasing the jobs competition and probably making permanent the lowering of employment sights now being forced on graduates.

Even as last year's graduates continued to enjoy the sellers' market, employers said contraction was on the way. The larger companies have tried to limit their cuts, recalling the damage done by wholesale reductions in graduate training during the last recession. Ironically, however, many were already scaling down their requirements because of the shortage of good graduates they encountered in the boom years.

Smaller businesses that only recently began to employ graduates are now dropping out of the market. Service industries and business organisations that continued to expand their graduate intake while the recession forced manufacturing industry to cut back are reducing their recruitment most drastically.

Starting salaries, which creep upwards during the academic year as businesses seek suitable candidates, have remained fixed overall at the level forecast by recruiters last year.

Although the 7.6 per cent increase in average starting salaries has kept in line with the growth in average earnings, only the public services have had to pay substantially more to their new graduates than they expected. Most types of employment are paying less than they forecast, the most dramatic example being in construction, where average starting salaries are £750 below the £12,670 figure forecast last November.

The worst hit are the mature students, who are vital to the



What next? Students seek guidance at Directions, the careers and higher education fair sponsored by The Times at Olympia last month.

government's higher education expansion plans. They are often less mobile than younger graduates because of family commitments, are concentrated in the less marketable arts subjects and sometimes demand higher salaries. They have, therefore, always struggled in the graduate labour market. Many are now finding that the chances of career advancement that originally attracted them into higher education have all but disappeared.

The prospects for all types of graduate remain uncertain, largely because employers cannot decide on a strategy. The employers' bewilderment was evident at last week's conference of the Association of Graduate Recruiters, where some senior executives made late decisions to attend in place of junior colleagues.

While business remains bad and previous intakes of graduate trainees stay put much longer than normal, the temptation to cut costs by postponing new recruitment is obvious. The big companies do not want to miss the opportunity of securing the best brains of their generation, however, and none want to be left behind when the market recovers.

Helen Perkins, the head of management development at Price

STARTING SALARIES: WINNERS & LOSERS

Public services	2.7
Accountancy	1.6
Chemical & Allied	1.4
Banking, Finance & Insurance	1.2
Other Manufacturing	1.1
Non-industrial organisations	0.8
All organisations	-0.2
Legal services	-0.6
Food, Drink & Tobacco	-0.6
Transport & communication	-0.6
Retail	-0.6
Electrical/Electronic eng	-1.2
Industrial organisations	-1.2
Energy & Water	-1.7
Engineering	-1.7
Hotels Catering & Distribution	-1.8
Mining & Oil extraction	-2.1
Construction	-2.1

Waterhouse Europe and the chairman of the association, says: "What the honest recruiter is owing up to — and it is by no means the case across the board — is the possibility of some past over-recruitment when measured against longer-term needs, some wasted potential, and difficulties in selecting the right people for the right organisation. I do not regard this as any admission of failure."

Many at the conference were worried not about the recession, but about how to react to continuing skills shortages combined with a doubling of the number of graduates looking for jobs by the end of the decade. The talk was of continuing selectivity and a determination not to slide back into over-recruiting when times become easier.

One third of the association's members think there is already an over-supply of graduates. Many

Price of equality

HEAD teachers and governors must ensure that they pay equal money to men and women for the same work following a decision from an independent tribunal published last week. A woman teacher is to receive nearly £5,000 in back pay in settlement of her equal wages claim after a ruling that men and women should be on equal salaries. Veronica Hanlon, who teaches English at Newsome high school, Kirkcaldy, West Yorkshire, had claimed her work was of equal value to that of three male colleagues on higher grades.

Kirkcaldy metropolitan council has agreed to give her a higher grade permanently. "This settlement should be looked at carefully by head teachers and governors, who now have major responsibilities for teacher employment," says Pauline Mathew, a lawyer with the Equal Opportunities Commission. "They should make sure their grading system is entirely free of sex discrimination."

Back to school

A SCHOOL-BASED teacher-training course will be launched in September by the College of St Paul and St Mary, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. The 18 mature students who enrolled for the two-year primary school training course will spend 66 per cent of their time in schools, being taught by teachers as well as the college's own tutors. Much of the first year will be at a large urban primary, Nantonn Park, in Cheltenham, and in the second year, the students will be trained at a cluster of village schools. Only two terms during the course will be spent in college.

Lord's life-saver

LORD Tonypantry repaid a favour last week "to the man who saved my life". The former Speaker of the House of Commons had accepted the invitation to the speech day of Egham College, south London, from Dr Adrian Timothy, the parents' association chairman. Lord Tonypantry told pupils and parents that Dr Timothy, a radiologist at St Thomas' hospital, London, had treated him during his recent illness. "He saved my life but I do not want to embarrass him. You English

are so easily embarrassed. We Welsh can take it."

Another London hospital, King's College, is to begin a new vocational four-year degree course in radiography in October, with clinical placements at hospitals throughout London, including St Thomas'. Candidates will require three A-levels, including one science subject, and five GCSEs, including maths, physics and English. The course will cover physics, radiation science, anatomy, physiology, pathology, communication in health care and radiography.

How's that?

A WORLD record for a cricket match with the most players is being claimed by Shebbear College, north Devon, after a confrontation between two teams of 75 players on three



Gypsy tales

THE National Gypsy Education Council, which lobbies for the educational interests of Britain's travellers, estimated to number 80,000, has relaunched itself under a new name, the Gypsy Council, with the subtitle "for education, culture, welfare and civil rights". The change may cause conflict with the similarly titled National Gypsy Council, led by Hughie Smith, a Manchester traveller, which has established itself over the years as the group that local authorities and journalists ask for information when sites for travellers are discussed.

Last week the new Gypsy Council decided to broaden its base at its annual meeting in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, where it elected Peter Mervin, its former chairman, as the president, and Charlie Smith, a Romany, as the chairman.

DAVID TYTLER

EDUCATION

To Place Your Advertisement
071-481 1066

COURSES

CADMUS

PART-TIME SATURDAY COURSES
Commencing September 1991

LL.B EXTERNAL DEGREE

A course primarily designed for students reading for the University of London LL.B External Degree. Also suitable for students reading for internal degree courses at United Kingdom universities and polytechnics and may assist those preparing for the Common Professional Examination.

BAR FINAL EXAMINATION

A course specially designed for students who do not intend to practice in England and Wales.

For further information and a prospectus please contact
Michael Sample Piggot
CADMUS Legal Education, Faraday House
48 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3AD
Tel: 071-404 1444 Fax: 071-404 1389

LAW

LL.B DEGREE

Examined externally by the University of London
3 year Honours Course
Entry: 2 A Levels grade E and 3 'O' Levels or equivalent

FULL-TIME - PART-TIME
CORRESPONDENCE - REVISION

Textbooks, Casebooks, Revision Workbooks
Suggested Solutions to previous exams

For further details please contact
The Registrar (Ref T), Holborn College,
200 Greyhound Road, London W1A 9RY
Telephone: 071-385 3377 (24 hrs) Fax: 071-381 3377

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Private & Executive Secretarial Course
Executive Secretarial Course
Liberal Studies and Secretarial Course
COurses START SEPTEMBER, JANUARY AND APRIL

All courses include word processing, shorthand and typing and an introduction to law.

Residence available:
2 Ashridge Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AB
Tel: 071-435 9831 Fax: 071-435 6334

LANSDOWNE

Secretarial College

SUCCESS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

- 1 Month to 1 year Courses
- 1st Class Secretarial skills
- WY, DTY, GRAB
- Marketing, Management and Economics

Details:
3-5 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS
Tel: 071-581 3367

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Founded 1912
Modern Office Skills, 3 months, 6 months and 1 year courses. Options include Languages, International and Public Relations.

For further information, apply to: Recruitment Officer, St. James's Secretarial College, 100 Victoria Road, London SW16 6JH
Tel: 071-750 0161 Fax: 071-437 1764

THE BETTER YOU'RE TRAINED, THE HIGHER YOU'LL GO.

Oilman perfect

Secretarial and Business - Languages - Information Technology
Word Processing - Shorthand - Reception Skills

PREFUNDATION AND PORTFOLIO

ART COURSE
Full-time course (2 terms) in Arts and Crafts, commencing October 1991.
Approved for Local Authority Discretionary Awards.

Small intimate tutorials in a relaxed atmosphere.

For further information, apply to: Recruitment Officer, St. James's Secretarial College, 100 Victoria Road, London SW16 6JH
Tel: 071-750 0161 Fax: 071-437 1764

PREPARE FOR 1992 LEARN ABOUT EUROPE

THREE MONTH AND ONE YEAR INTERNATIONAL COURSES AT COLLEGE IN COLOGNE COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 1991.

SUPPORTIVE FLIGHTS IN PRICES AND TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

ENGLISH COURSE IN COLOGNE AND VISITS TO EUROPEAN CITIES.

PLACEMENT
Public 2000 per month includes:
Accommodation, food, travel, insurance, etc.

Apply: WATERLOO COLLEGE, 40 Essex Lane, London EC2A 3EJ
Tel: 077 86352

ADVANCE ON EDUCATION AND CAREERS

- Choice of independent schools and colleges
- GCSEs, A levels, options at 16
- Planning higher education and careers

GABBITAS, TRUMAN & THRING

Educational Consultants
6-8 Seckville Street, London W1X 2BR
Tel: 071 734 0161 Fax: 071 437 1764
GTT is a non profit making organisation

AMERICAN DEGREE PROGRAMS

Bachelor & Masters courses in:

- Business Management
- Civil/Management Engineering
- Education
- Hotel Management, Tourism
- International Relations
- English - Second Language (University Preparation)

Friendly, residential campus, 25 minutes from London.
ENTRY: SEPT, JAN, APRIL & JUNE
Application by: WYAC, AET
CAMPUSES: SAN DIEGO, MANHATTAN & MEXICO

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

LONDON CAMPUS

For further information, apply to: Recruitment Officer, St. James's Secretarial College, 100 Victoria Road, London SW16 6JH
Tel: 071-750 0161 Fax: 071-437 1764

Wherever you find exciting business careers, you'll find Pitman Marlborough graduates.

At the Marlborough Colleges below you'll find just the right three, two or one term courses to widen your secretarial skills and really improve your prospects.

Act now to ensure a place on the course of your choice by contacting the following for further details:

The Cambridge Marlborough Secretarial College.
Tel: 0223 67016

The Oxford Marlborough Secretarial College.
Tel: 0865 249484

The Leeds Higher Secretarial College
Tel: 0532 453073

CityPoly

City of London Polytechnic

MSc and Postgraduate Diploma in Decision Making

A two-year part-time course designed for managers and other decision makers in the private and public sectors. A flexible study programme covering:

- Individual decision making and decision making aids
- Interpersonal and group decision making
- Social, political and organisational perspectives
- Individual workplace-based projects
- area studies

Telephone 071-285-1038 Ext 253/252 or write to the Registry, Faculty of Life, Social and Communication Sciences, City Poly, City Hall, House, Old Castle Street, London EC1A 3AA

LEGAL EAGLE OR MEDIA MOGUL?

Is this how you see yourself in the future?

If so, let us help you fulfil your goals with one of our specialist professional courses...

LLB (LONDON)

External Law Degree

CAM - CIM

Professional media, marketing and advertising qualification

LANSDOWNE
School of Law and Management
Director of Admissions, 3/5 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS
TEL: 071-581 4866

AFTER EXAMS, WHAT NEXT?

WHICH Course? WHICH Qualification? WHICH Career? Immediate practical Career Guidance, including tests of aptitude and interest, to help parents and young people reach the RIGHT decisions at this critical stage. For 25 years we have helped tens of thousands of all ages achieve success and satisfaction in their studies and their careers.

Free Career Guidance
CAREER ANALYSTS 071-835 5432 (24 hrs)

NO QUALIFICATIONS? NO PROSPECTS? NO PROBLEM.

Computeach courses are your key to a more prosperous future.

- No qualifications needed.
- Thousands of Computeach students have already gained employment.
- Thousands of computing jobs always need trained people.
- Different courses for different abilities.
- Highest pass rate in the UK.
- Established since 1964.

Send for your free Career Development pack now - you don't even need a stamp - or call us on 0384 459321. 11/15/07/0

Mr/Mrs/Miss (day)
Tel: () (evening)
Age Occupation
Address
Post Code

Send to: Computeach International, FREEPOST, Jews Lane, Dudley, West Midlands, DY5 2BR. Telephone: 0384 459321.

Computeach International

DAILY OF TIMES CLASSIFIED

TELEPHONE: 071-481 4000

The Times Classified columns are read by well over a million of the most affluent people in the country. The following categories appear regularly and are generally accompanied by relevant editorial articles. Use the coupon (right), and find out how easy, fast and economical it is to advertise in The Times Classified.

THE WORLD FAMOUS PERSONAL COLUMN, INCLUDING RENTALS, APPEARS EVERY DAY.

MONDAY

Educational: University Appointments, Prep & Public School Appointments, Educational Courses, Scholarships and Fellowships with editorial.

TUESDAY

Legal Appointments: Solicitors, Commercial Lawyers, Legal Officers, Private and Public Practice with editorial.

WEDNESDAY

Creative & Media Appointments: with editorial.

THURSDAY

General Appointments: Management, Engineering, Science & Technology, with editorial.

FRIDAY

International Appointments: Overseas Opportunities.

SATURDAY

Shopping: shopping from the comfort of your own home. Travel: Last minute flights, plus holidays UK and abroad.

SUNDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

MONDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

TUESDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

WEDNESDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

THURSDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

FRIDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

SATURDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

SUNDAY

Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Remains.

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line. Rates are: Lineage £3.50 per line (Min. 3 lines only first word in bold); House Display £20 per single column centimetre (Min. 3 centimetres); Court and Social £10 per line. Saturday Review Colour £38 per single column centimetre. All rates are subject to 17.5% VAT. Telephone our Classified Advertising Department on 071-481 4000 between 9am-6pm Monday to Friday, 9.30am-1.30pm Saturday, late evening 7.30pm on Thursday, or send to: Susan Goddard, Classified Advertising Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd, P.O. Box 484, Virginia Street, London EC1 9DD.

Name
Address
Telephone (Daytime)
Date of insertion (Please allow three working days prior to insertion date.)
USE YOUR CREDIT CARD Expiry Date: / /

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line. Rates are: Lineage £3.50 per line (Min. 3 lines only first word in bold); House Display £20 per single column centimetre (Min. 3 centimetres); Court and Social £10 per line. Saturday Review Colour £38 per single column centimetre. All rates are subject to 17.5% VAT. Telephone our Classified Advertising Department on 071-481 4000 between 9am-6pm Monday to Friday, 9.30am-1.30pm Saturday, late evening 7.30pm on Thursday, or send to: Susan Goddard, Classified Advertising Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd, P.O. Box 484, Virginia Street, London EC1 9DD.

Name
Address
Telephone (Daytime)
Date of insertion (Please allow three working days prior to insertion date.)
USE YOUR CREDIT CARD Expiry Date: / /

Bleak weekend for home countries rugby union as Australian state opposition inflict a double dose of misery

England buckle under forward pressure

Queensland 20
England XV 14FROM DAVID HANDS RUGBY
CORRESPONDENT
BRISBANE

QUEENSLAND, whose Achilles' heel was said to be their tight forwards, evidently believe no such myth: at Ballymore yesterday they beat England - whose strength was said to be their tight forwards - for the first time through sustained forward play which brought victory by a goal, two tries, a penalty goal and a dropped goal to a goal and two tries. Taken in common with events further south, it was not a good day for northern-hemisphere rugby union.

Queensland earned their success. But a nagging doubt remains because England should have been awarded a try in the second half that everyone on the field save Sandy MacNeill, the referee, believed Teague had scored.

Queensland players admitted it was a fair try and England certainly thought so, though that does not excuse the gesture of dissent from one of them which MacNeill penalised, depriving them of the chance of a five-metre scrum. But MacNeill, one of Australia's two World Cup officials, placed himself so badly that he was unsighted as Teague was driven over, it was not an encouraging sight.

The England management, to its credit, made no complaint and Carling, the captain, while admitting he thought it was a try (which would have erased Queens-

land's 13-10 interval lead), criticised the indiscipline of his side which followed. That having been said, England's overall display was disappointing. England imposed themselves upon no area of the game, though they shaded the lineout they found the lanky Eales a most awkward customer. No pressure came through the set scrum, even though Queensland had to replace Crowley at tight-head prop with Moroney midway through the first half, and the state side was able to get greater numbers to the break-down than were England.

The only back who looked like achieving anything at all was Guscott, who received the ball so seldom that his influence was limited. Carling admitted that at no stage were any "strike moves" called by the Australian coach but was more likely an indication of the pressure under which the back line was placed.

Queensland, on a sunny afternoon, had first use of an awkward crossfield breeze which Lynagh employed well. The Australian stand-off half created the first try with the simplest of cut-out passes, Little putting Carozza out of Littlewood's reach, but England's response suggested a basic confidence which was later to waver. The back row drove with Moroney in support, and the ball flicked out to Underwood, who was able to feed Guscott inside for a textbook try, when the forwards paved the way for Hill, all seemed well.

It was not: England had



Chip and chase: Campese, the Australian international wing, kicks past Evans during his dazzling final appearance for New South Wales

difficulty stopping Ofahengaui in Sydney, and Nasser presented the same raw-boned threat while Scott-Young, in his fiftieth state game, almost played his way into the international side. Both back-row players scored tries from five-metre scrums,

disappointingly easily given the quality of their opponents. "We missed more first-time tackles in all parts of the field than we can afford," Geoff Cooke, the manager, said.

O'Brien's strength took him through Horan's tackle into the corner to bring England to within three points but the discomfited merely pointed the difference between the teams at one end, a dropped goal attempt by Andrew was charged down by Miller. At the other, Andrew himself was just too late to stop Lynagh dropping the goal, deep into injury time, which sealed matters.

SCORES: Queensland: Tries: Carling, Nasser, Scott-Young; Conversion: Lynagh; Penalty: Lynagh; Dropped goal: Lynagh; England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

Queensland: Tries: Little, Carozza; Conversion: Little; Penalty: Little; Dropped goal: Little.

England XV: Tries: Guscott, Hill, O'Brien; Conversion: Guscott; Penalty: Guscott; Dropped goal: Guscott.

By JOHN HENNESSY

OPEN QUALIFYING SCORES

[illegible]



By MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

which provided a demanding examination on the exposed King's course.

Yet what Parry shares most with Woosnam is a desire to look down on the others from the top of the leader's board when the Open Championship ends at Royal Birkdale on Sunday.

"I want to look at the course two months ago again, although I played it in the 'wrong' wind. I liked what I saw," Parry said. "It is obvious to an ambition to win the Open and I certainly believe that I can."

"I've never won back-to-back tournaments, although as I rule I do play well the week after winning. I don't mind if it blows because I do

think I have the ability to manoeuvre the ball in difficult conditions."

Parry, whose grandparents are Scottish, also demonstrated his resilience when, after birdies at the 12th and 14th, he required another to overcome Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe. McNulty would have made it all the more difficult for Parry had he holed from six feet for an eagle at the 18th, where he had his wonderful five-iron. He struck the putt with confidence although too firmly, and the ball went past the hole.

Parry was also on the green with a five-iron, but he needed to two-putt from 60

[illegible]

By MEL WERE

He kept up appearances when he drove into a fairway trunking on the last, but redeemed himself by opting for safety instead of glory and put his third eight ball down.

He was using a putter that had been given to him by Charles who must have questioned his generosity as he watched Verwey line up the putt. With a few things he rolled it in and collected his prize money looking up to the heavens and rejoicing in his moment of glory.

He had taken the biggest prize in his life; somehow, it made it easier to forgive him for playing in pink trousers.

By PATRICIA DAVIES

Further up the order, things were a little more tense. Bertilsoold always had the measure of Joanne Morley, who did not have the measure of her putter and three-putted three

FORT Worth — Luan Plavsich was six shots behind the leader as the final round of the US Women's Open championship started here yesterday. The Briton's third round of 71 left her with plenty of room to make up on Pat Bradley and Joan Fitzpatrick, who were still in the joint lead after recording one-over-par 72s for an aggregate of 214.

They shared a one-stroke lead over the 1980 Open winner.

One of the new arrivals on the leaderboard was a local resident, Lisa Tschetter, who made six birdies in the first round, a 67, the best of the newcomers to date. It pushed her into a tie for fifth place on 216 with Meg Mallon and Chris Johnson.

The two-time defending champion, Betsy King, who began the day 10 shots off the pace, shot 41 off the front nine and finished with a 74 to stand 12 strokes behind Bradley and

[illegible]

SWEDEN won the European boys team championship for the second time in Oslo yesterday after a hard-fought 4-2 victory.

They looked set to cruise home after taking both the fourpomes but Italy staged a singles recovery and only when Andrea Brotto three-potted three consecutive greens to allow Johan Selberg a 17th hole success were the Swedes safe.

Scotland took third place with a 4-3 success over Ireland in a game which went to the last green of the final match.

DALE Reid, of Scotland, yesterday stroled to a 21st tour victory over the English in the second year when he equalled the tournament record with a closing round of 58 in the Bloor Homes Eastleigh Classic at Fleming Park. She finished eight strokes ahead of Diane Bernard, from Lancashire.

FOR THE RECORD

[illegible]

—The Numbers, page 34

SPORTS LETTERS

Wimbledon's ballot bonus

From Mr Peter Jackson

Sir, Mr Prendergast's comments expressed disappointment at being unsuccessful in the Wimbledon ballot (June 27). In recent years we have made great efforts to reduce multiple applications to the ballot and the chances of success are now around one in three or four. It is true that the ballot has improved from previous years — the chances are obviously better in the first week.

We like the "Charm plan" to introduce some form of ballot queuing system so that people who regularly apply do not eventually succeed and we have been looking at possibilities in that direction for some time. As we continue each year to develop the computerisation of all our ticketing activities, we hope to be able to bring it into operation in due course.

The letters (July 4) about the magical middle Sunday will help the committees when we review the championships and decide how to develop this year's successes into next year's arrangements. That review will include checking to see what, if any, surplus there was from the middle Sunday (the expenses were inevitably very high) and considering how to use it for the benefit of those who will have priority in ticket allocation under our "rain-check" system on the first Monday next year.

I would remind Mr Jeremy Archer that we continue to take action to ensure everyone has a chance to see Wimbledon at a price they can afford. Of our total gate of about 400,000, over 40 per cent — some 164,000 tickets — is reserved for sale on the day and a high proportion of the remainder is sold in advance to the general public, either through their tennis clubs or the public ballot.

Mr Zalewski will no doubt have noticed that McEnroe received the maximum fine for his outburst.

Yours faithfully,
PETER JACKSON,
Chairman,
Tickets sub-committee,
The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club Wimbledon, Church Road, Wimbledon, SW19.

Underpaid men

From Mr Alan Hollick

Sir, At Wimbledon this year the men's champion won £240,000 and played a total of 71 games. In effect he earned £3,380 per game. The runner-up won £120,000 and played 258 games, (£465.12 per game).

By contrast the women's champion won £216,000 and played 128 games (£1,687.50 per game). The runner-up won £108,000, played 140 games, and thus earned £771.43 per game.

On this basis, the women earned 90.55 per cent and 65.96 per cent respectively more than the men.

Perhaps it is the men and not some of the women who could legitimately be seeking greater financial parity?

Yours faithfully,
AIDAN HOLLICK,
Brock's Close,
Swaynes Lane,
Comberton, Cambridgeshire.

Germany's second

From Mr Claude Allen

Sir, You wrote (July 6) of the first all-German final in grand slam history, between Michael Stich and Boris Becker.

Sixty years ago there was a Wimbledon singles final between two German ladies: Cilly Aussem and Hilde Krahwinkel. Aussem won in straight sets.

Krahwinkel, later Frau Sperling, had a long and distinguished tennis career.

Yours sincerely,
CLAUDE ALLEN,
43 Halsey Street, SW3.

Repton requisites

From the Headmaster of Repton School

Sir, I was delighted to see your article (July 4) recognising the excellence of Repton School's tennis players but disturbed by your reference to a "tennis scholarship programme". I would like to make it clear that we do not give sports scholarships — the only scholarships available are for academic or musical achievement.

The success of the school in sports, and particularly tennis, is solely due to the parents' desire to send their sons and daughters to a school where they will benefit from every encouragement and first-class coaching facilities. Your article rightly points out that the attraction of Repton for some of the country's top tennis players is the ability to train and play to a high standard while not sacrificing their academic future.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM JONES,
Headmaster,
Repton School,
The Hall,
Repton, Derbyshire.

Lack of resources

From Miss Meriel Biggs

Sir, Last week I noticed four 11 to 12-year-old boys playing tennis on a court in our local recreation ground. Three of them hadn't much idea, but one certainly had. At a pause in their play I called to him: "Do you play tennis at school?" "No," he replied.

There's never a coach in sight on these courts, and these boys were provided with only one ball. No wonder we don't... transform British juniors into title-winners" (Alex Ramsey, July 8). Our native talent for games does not lie only in the well-heeled schools. We must do more to give the less privileged schools badly-needed physical training resources.

Yours truly,
MERIEL BIGGS,
Farnaby's,
Elgin Road,
Weybridge, Surrey.

Wrong attitude

From Mr Ganesh Lal

Sir, The attitude of the West India cricket board to the readmission of South Africa to the Test match family was not only unnecessarily obstructive, it was positively hypocritical.

For over ten years they have managed to select a team without a single Indian, even though Indians are in the majority in Guyana and Trinidad and there are many able cricketers among them.

This reflects a pervasive practice which is all the more serious because it is so subtle.

Yours faithfully,
GANESH LAL,
7 Burrow Walk, SE21.

Points wasted

From Mr Brian Tomblin

Sir, This summer, when three-day county cricket matches have been disrupted by the weather, there have been many attempts at achieving a result by forfeiture of innings agreed by the captains.

The recent Surrey v Somerset match was one such, when Somerset batted throughout the first day, the second day was washed out, and the third day saw the contrived declaration, a second-innings forfeiture, but the match was ultimately drawn.

This is a waste of bonus points. Why do the captains not agree that if the match is to produce a result based on one innings, that each side plays its first innings and then both captains forfeit their second innings?

A draw would still have been the result by this method in the sample quoted above, but Surrey would have gained one extra point and Somerset three.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN TOMBLIN,
53 Rivershill,
Watton-at-Stone,
Hertfordshire.

Scottish origins

From Mr John Davidson

Sir, Mr Whitmarsh's letter (July 4) about the introduction of rugby to Scotland deserves expansion.

There is evidence that a handling game was played at the High School in Edinburgh around 1810, but in the early nineteenth century, because of six long, hard-working days each week, the working classes had little time or energy for play.

In Scotland, some private schools and the universities kept the game alive. The gentlemen, who became the former pupils and students of these institutions, formed teams, and organised and governed the game in its formative years.

Several new schools were founded during this period, among them Edinburgh Academy (1824), Loretto (1827), Merchiston (1833), Glasgow Academy (1845) and Trinity, Glesmound (1847). It is known that simple forms of football were played at all of these schools, but it was in Edinburgh that the handling game first took root and spread to other areas.

Francis Crombie and his elder brother, Alexander, came from Durham School to Edinburgh in 1854. Francis joined the Academy as a pupil, but Alexander had already left school. It is recorded that neither brother had played football at Durham, but they did take with them knowledge of the rules of football as played at Rugby — and this they passed on. Francis is recorded as having been the first school football captain, and Alexander became the first captain of the Edinburgh Academical Football Club, a position he held for eight years.

Shortly after the brothers Crombie arrived in Edinburgh, a boy named Hamilton came to the High School in Edinburgh from an English public school and brought with him the "Rules of Rugby Football" as he had known them in the south. This document was instrumental in the High School's adapting their existing game to this new form.

The first-ever inter-school match recorded in Scotland was the High School v Merchiston, which was played on February 13, 1858, but still the game suffered from lack of uniformity of both rule and ball. Gradually, however, the game approached that then being played at Rugby.

From the mid-1860s senior (former pupils) clubs started to appear in both the Glasgow and Edinburgh areas and these clubs, making good use of the then new railways, began to play each other. In those early matches play was often halted while captains and umpires tried to settle some point of difference.

Such a state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. A group from the Edinburgh Academical club convened a series of meetings and in 1866, with the agreement of the other schools and clubs, set out and printed rules for the game in Scotland. The resulting booklet, "Laws of Football as played by the Principal Clubs in Scotland", became known as "The Green Book". Also, no copy has survived, but it is worthy of note that neither the clubs nor "The Green Book" felt it necessary to include the word Rugby in their titles. Indeed, the Scottish Football Union, which was formed in 1873, did not alter its name to the Scottish Rugby Union until 1924, the year prior to the opening of Murrayfield.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
Honorary Historian and Librarian,
Scottish Rugby Union,
Library and Museum,
Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

Sports Letters may be sent by fax to 071-782-5046

Britain's win kicks off Student Games

By MARK HERRERT

ALTHOUGH the pomp and ceremony to mark the official opening of the World Student Games in Sheffield was held yesterday, a quirk of scheduling meant that the event began more than 24 hours earlier. Organisers had hoped that holding the opening football matches on Saturday might attract bigger crowds.

The opening match, between Mexico, who won successive Games titles in the Seventies, and Germany, who have a less distinguished record than their senior team, finished in a 1-1 draw. That cleared the way for a curious fixture: a unified British team playing against Iran.

There is little traditional strength in British teams at this level: they have yet to finish better than eighth in the last five Games. However, they made the start they needed, winning 2-1 with goals from Peter Evans, the Sutton United midfielder, and David Wetherall, now with Leeds United, but making a return to familiar turf after having played for Sheffield Wednesday.

The match attracted 2,600 paying spectators, plus about another 1,000 interested competitors. This was perhaps more than most of the British players — drawn largely from League club reserves or non-League teams — were used to performing in front of, but it was hardly sufficient to supercharge Hillsborough's atmosphere.

Two surprising results were the victories of Nigeria, 2-1 over the Soviet Union, the cham-

pions; and Japan, 3-1 against North Korea. Today Britain play the United States, who on Saturday beat Ireland 2-1.

The Games programme goes into full swing today, with the exception of the athletics tournament, which starts on Saturday. The first medal to be decided will probably be in the swimming, with the women's 100 metres freestyle final scheduled for 7pm.

Britain's best hope for a medal this evening lies with Caroline Woodcock, in the first event, provided recent tendinitis in her left shoulder has not affected her training.

The hockey, in which Britain's men are tipped to reach the last four at least, begins at Concord, Sheffield, with a strong match, Korea against Italy, in prospect. Britain play Poland in the last match of the evening.

Britain's volleyball players begin their campaign, the men against Germany and the women against Israel; the water polo team takes on China; and the men's basketball players travel to Barnsley to play Nigeria, with the women meeting Guam in Rotherham.

The Games perennially throw up the chance for lesser nations, such as Guam, to play on an international stage. It is perhaps the sign of relative values that Guam, with a party of 19, has sent more entrants than Greece (nine) and Denmark (one).

Mauritania (three entries) forgot to arrange visas. Senegal's athletes lost their luggage and had to have their kit redesigned



Physical flautists: the two-man Solomon Islands team relaxes with bamboo flutes at the Don Valley stadium

FIXTURES AND RESULTS

BASKETBALL: Preliminary round: Mexico v Hong Kong (Barnsley, 6.30); Poland v Ireland (Doncaster, 6.45); Great Britain v Nigeria (Barnsley, 6.45); Women: Hungary v Japan (Barnsley, 3.00); United States v Ireland (Doncaster, 6.30); Great Britain v Guam (Barnsley, 6.30); Soviet Union v Mexico (Leeds Univ, 6.30); Canada v Sweden (Pulley, 6.30); Spain v Romania (6.45); China v Germany (Leeds Univ, 8.45); Czechoslovakia v Chinese Taipei (Pulley, 8.45).

FENCING: Preliminary round: Women's foil (Sheffield, from 9.00am). Finals from 1.00: 100m women's freestyle (A and B); 100m men's freestyle (A and B); 400m women's individual medley (A and B); 200m men's freestyle (A and B); 4 x 200m women's freestyle relay (A and B); 4 x 200m men's freestyle relay (A and B).

FOOTBALL: Group matches: 8.00: Germany v Nigeria (Sheffield); Ireland v Iran (Sheffield); Romania v Japan (Sheffield); Hungary v Netherlands v Algeria (Wetherall, 8.15); Soviet Union v Uruguay (Sheffield); Korea v Australia (Sheffield); Great Britain v United States (Sheffield); Korea DPR v Mexico (Sheffield).

SWIMMING (Sheffield): Heats from 9.00am. Finals from 1.00: 100m women's freestyle (A and B); 100m men's freestyle (A and B); 400m women's individual medley (A and B); 200m men's freestyle (A and B); 4 x 200m women's freestyle relay (A and B); 4 x 200m men's freestyle relay (A and B).

Early results: Football: Pool A: Germany 1, Mexico 1; Korea DPR 1, Nigeria 2. Pool B: Great Britain 2, Iran 1; United States 2, Ireland 1. Pool C: Netherlands 2, Australia 2; Korea 4, Algeria 1. Pool D: Romania 0, Uruguay 1; Soviet Union 1, Japan 3.

THERE WON'T BE ANY LOSERS IN THIS SPORT.



You're on to a winner with the new Metro Sport. The "Best small car in the world"† now sports driving lamps, a rear spoiler, sports motifs and a sunroof.

And, just in case the odd person becomes too envious of your brand new Metro Sport, it even comes fully equipped with its own burglar alarm.

Call in for a test drive and ask about our wide range of low cost finance plans, including 0% finance.† The new Metro Sport. At £6,995* anyone can afford to be a sport.

THE NEW METRO

METRO SPORT AVAILABLE ON 1.1, 1.5 AND 1.6 GIGI MODELS. *CAR SHOWN METRO 1.1. SPORT PRICE £6,995. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. EXCLUDES ROAD TAX, NUMBER PLATE AND DELIVERY. SUBJECT TO VEHICLE AVAILABILITY. †SOURCE: AUTOCAR & MOTOR 17TH OCTOBER 1990. **CREDIT AVAILABLE TO ANYONE AGED 18 OR OVER. SUBJECT TO STATUS. FROM ROVER FINANCE LTD. 021-333311. A GUARANTEE MAY BE REQUIRED. WRITTEN QUOTATIONS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. OFFER ENDS 30TH SEPTEMBER 1991. NATIONAL CAR RENTAL RESERVATIONS THROUGH BRITISH CAR RENTAL 0203 716166. TAX FREE SALES INFORMATION 021 475 2101 EXT 220. FOR DETAILS OF YOUR NEAREST ROVER DEALER AND A FREE BROCHURE ON THE METRO RANGE, RING 0753 666100.

ATHLETICS

Selectors receive a further reminder of Heard's prowess

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

TWO athletes who, perhaps more than any in the past 20 months, have felt the sting of British officialdom provided the outstanding performances of the Ron Pickering Memorial Games at Haringey yesterday.

Mike Edwards, who was dropped from England's Commonwealth Games team because of his indiscreet behaviour in a Barcelona nightclub while on World Cup duty for Britain, moved up from fifth place to third in the British all-time pole vault rankings. But the performance-of-the-meeting award went to Steve Heard, the 800 metres runner who was outrageously omitted from Britain's European championship team.

Less than 48 hours after defeating the best of British, Heard set a British best. In the Parcelforce Games at Crystal Palace on Friday, Heard had beaten McKean, Whittle, Steele and Sharpe to finish second behind the Kenyan, William Tanui. Here he beat Sebastian Coe's 10-year-old British 600 metres best by 0.05sec, with 1min 14.95sec.

Not to much should be made of this. After all, Coe

kept going for another 200 metres to set his 800 metres world record, which stands to this day. But, from Heard's perspective, it was encouraging. "It shows I am gearing up towards sub-1:45," he said. His best is 1min 45.20sec.

That time proved an embarrassment last year to Britain's selectors. It was, comfortably, a European championship qualifying standard, yet Matthew Yates, who did not have one, was selected instead. The selectors thought only Yates possessed the time when they discovered he did not, understandably they gave him time to achieve it, rather than acknowledge their error and bring in Heard.

Heard sent a letter of protest to the British Amateur Athletic Board, but to no avail. Out of frustration, he considered retiring but, instead, channelled his anger into a hard winter's training. His next race will be the AAA championships in Birmingham a fortnight hence when he will try to claim a world championship place.

Yesterday pleased him more than Friday, "because I won". But he enjoyed the irony of gaining a national

record on the very weekend he lost an even older one than the mark he had taken from Coe. On Saturday in Stoke, David Grindley improved Heard's English Schools 400 metres record, set in 1980.

It is a decade or so since two British pole vaulters cleared 5.40 metres or higher in one competition. Pickering, whose passion was with field events, would have appreciated the clearances of 5.50 metres by Michael Edwards and 5.40 of Andy Ashurst. Edwards' clearance effectively assures him of a place in the world championships.

The best of the rest included a 2.30 metres high jump by Dalton Grant - equalling the European club and the best by a British athlete this year - a 13.10sec wind-assisted 100 metres hurdles by Sally Gunnell and a 22.77sec wind-assisted 200 metres hurdles by Tony Jarrett.

Two rare commodities, British athletics medal hopes for the World Student Games, Matt Simson and Simon Williams, finished first and second in the shot, 18.98 metres to 18.60. Simson, aged 21, came into the season with a best of 18.52 metres, but has exceeded 10 metres eight times this season. Geoff Coates, whose British record is 11 years old, was present to offer a reminder that UK shot putting, like its pole vaulting, has waited long enough for new, successful, names to appear.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

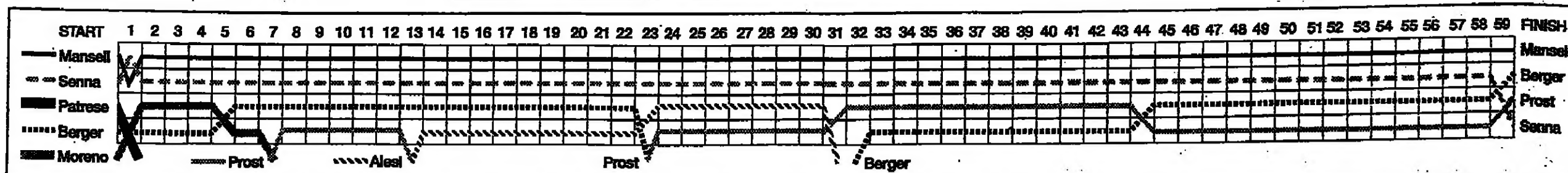
RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

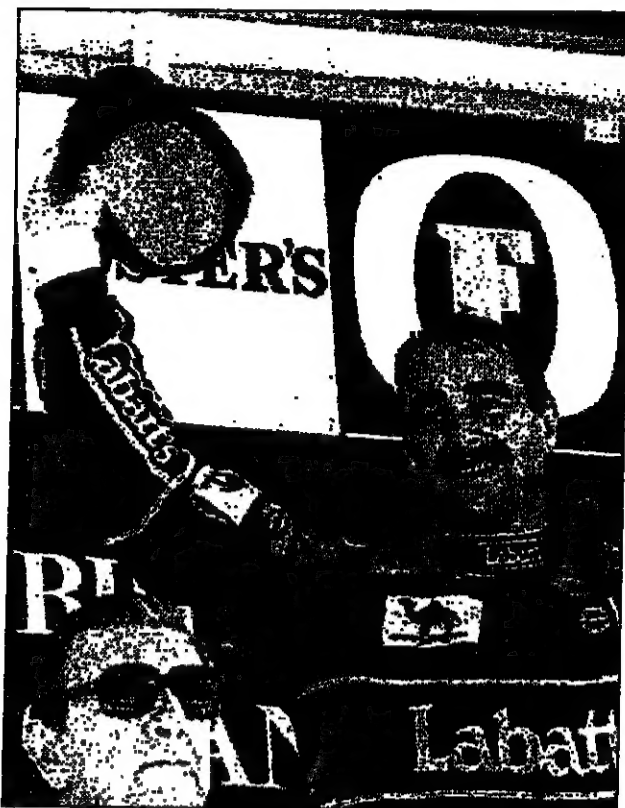
RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1:14.95; 1500m: S Heard 4:00.00; 2000m: S Heard 5:50.00; 3000m: S Heard 8:40.00; 4000m: S Heard 14:00.00; 5000m: S Heard 22:00.00; 6000m: S Heard 30:00.00; 7000m: S Heard 38:00.00; 8000m: S Heard 46:00.00; 9000m: S Heard 54:00.00; 10000m: S Heard 1:02:00.00; 11000m: S Heard 1:10:00.00; 12000m: S Heard 1:18:00.00; 13000m: S Heard 1:26:00.00; 14000m: S Heard 1:34:00.00; 15000m: S Heard 1:42:00.00; 16000m: S Heard 1:50:00.00; 17000m: S Heard 1:58:00.00; 18000m: S Heard 2:06:00.00; 19000m: S Heard 2:14:00.00; 20000m: S Heard 2:22:00.00.

RESULTS: Men 100m: L Paul (Belgium) 10.55sec; 150m: Paul 15.83; 200m: L M Richardson (Wales) 22.77sec; 400m: D Grant (Wales) 2.30; 800m: S Heard (Wales) 1

How the British grand prix at Silverstone unfolded lap by lap



Mansell delivers power and perfection



Victory salute: Mansell savours his moment of glory

By NORMAN HOWELL

NIGEL Mansell, driving a Williams-Renault, won the 1991 British grand prix at Silverstone yesterday.

That is how it will be written in the record books. But "won" is too soft a word for what the British driver did in the bucolic beauty of an English summer's day. He ripped the other 25 drivers to pieces, dominated and humiliated them all, leaving a beaten shambles of men and machines in the wake of his all-conquering V10 engine.

This was Mansell's second successive grand prix victory, and, at the halfway point in the season, he is 18 points behind Ayrton Senna, the Brazilian world champion, in the battle for the drivers' title.

Senna yesterday had to follow Mansell round and round Silverstone for more than 191 miles until his car died out on the last lap, dropping him into fourth place (his position when the race was officially declared over after Mansell, Berger and Prost had crossed the finish line) — but he still had the

presence of mind and the good humour to flag down Mansell and beg a lift back to the pits. Mansell's start was not his best. His wheels spun and Senna led into the first corner. But the Englishman did not take long to regain the lead, and, by the end of the first lap, he was clear of the Brazilian.

From then on, Mansell was never threatened. In the early stages, he gained nearly a second a lap on Senna's McLaren-Honda, and at one stage he led by 22 seconds. The only risk he seemed to run was in being distracted by the crowds which cheered him all the way round the 5.9 laps. Later, in an unusual moment of self-parody during the press conference, he admitted he had had to concentrate to stop himself responding to them, an allusion to his infamous behaviour in Canada which was said to have caused his engine to cut off.

Mansell's lead was so unassailable that the race itself was a boring affair, except for a brilliant piece of overtaking by Jean Alesi at the expense of Gerhard Berger and Alain Prost, no less, and a remark-

able effort by the two Jordan drivers, Bertrand Gachot, who was sixth, and Andreas de Cesaris, who stormed from 24th to eighth before having to retire.

Mansell is becoming, against all expectations, a kind of folk hero. By the time he was halfway round his celebratory lap, the crowds had swept aside the marshals — one of whom, incidentally, was dealt a low and accurate kick by Senna as he hunched his lift from Mansell — and invaded the track. It was more like Monza than Northamptonshire.

The crowd surged football-style when Mansell came into view, Senna riding side-saddle on the yellow and blue car. The union jacks were everywhere, flags, shorts, tank tops. The chanting started, Mansell beamed, waved, smiled. "I dedicate this race to all the

fans," he said later. Out of the crowd and into the paddock, an oasis of calm in the bedlam of the British victory.

The Williams team's motorhome was quiet, Frank Williams, the team owner, sitting exhausted by the emotion of seeing one of his drivers win for the third time in succession (Riccardo Patrese won in Mexico).

"This is great, not only for us, but also for Formula One," Williams said. "The race is now open, we'll be chasing hard the red-and-whites. I am normally conservative in my estimates, but I have a good feeling here."

Mansell is known to be emotional; so, was he particularly fired up before the race, Williams was asked. "I spoke to him for a minute or so. I just told him to remember what Juan Manuel Fangio used to say, 'Win as

slow as you can', and he did. He drove with great style. I think he is maturing as a driver, he is finally putting it all together. Saturday's qualifying lap and the way he handled this race is proof of that."

Williams also had words for Patrese, who had a come-together with Gerhard Berger on the first corner and was put out of the race. "It's a pity, less points for us, and, of course, it will be hard for him now."

The race was hard on Mansell, too, though you would not have known it as he lapped methodically so far ahead of his rivals. "Over the last ten laps, I had a problem in finding the gears when I downshifted," Mansell said later. "In the end, I kept in fifth gear for the last minutes, as I was so scared that the box would let me down."

The Williams-Renault

domination, gearbox apart, was awesome. Bernard Dudot, the French engineer in charge of the engine project, said he had been confident before the race. "In the morning warm-up, we tested the car in race set-up with full tanks. And we knew we had got it right."

The roles have completely reversed since McLaren's domination at the start of the season. Now Williams is so much ahead that McLaren appears to be a poor team. That, of course, is not the case, but the sum total of the Anglo-French package seems far superior to McLaren's.

And in Mansell, Williams has the driver who has reached a magical moment, where things simply go his way because everything around him is in tune with him. As a racing driver, he deserves nothing less.

Although the Williams team was cautious about Mansell's chances to winning the championship, Peter Collins, of Lotus, was more bullish. "Of course, he can. He has proved that, given the equipment, he is more than a match for the other great drivers."

Dudot was optimistic, too: "The car, the engine and the driver are perfectly in tune." Aguri Suzuki, who ran alongside Alesi's Ferrari, literally putting the French driver's nose close out of joint and causing him to abandon the race when he was in fourth place, was fined \$10,000 by the race stewards.

Soper's daring decisive in thrilling finale

By STEPHEN SLATER

THE Esso British touring car championship provided an exciting finale to the British grand prix race meeting at Silverstone, with Steve Soper forced to fight hard to head an all-BMW top five.

Will Hoy, the championship leader, initially led in the Securitor BMW, but on the third lap Soper took the lead in a daring move at Priory Curve.

As Soper extended his lead to 3.1sec by the chequered flag, Tim Harvey managed to overcome a problem with his throttle, which had been jamming wide open, and hold on to third position in the Labatt's BMW, just ahead of Ray Bellm.

Jonathan Palmer completed the BMW top five, ahead of the Vauxhall Cavalier of John Cleland, and the Toyota Carina of Andy Rouse. Just 30 seconds covered the top seven finishers.

Gil de Ferran, the Brazilian, had opened the supporting race action on Saturday with a flag-to-flag victory in the Brit-

ish Formula Three championship race.

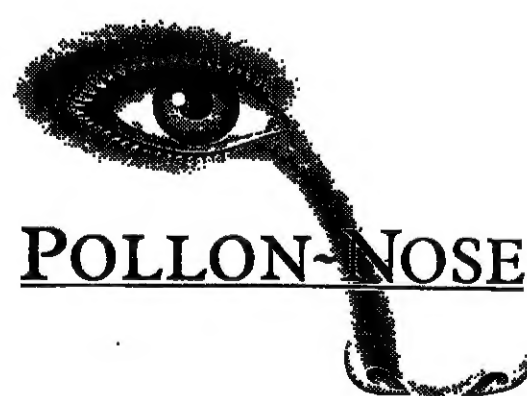
Starting from pole position, de Ferran accelerated into an uncontested lead, finishing the race 1.8sec ahead of Jordi Gene, of Spain.

David Coulthard, of Britain, started the race in fourth place, but slipped back to sixth after suffering handling problems.

The 20-year-old Scot remains in second place in the championship, just two points behind Rubens Barrichello, of Brazil, who retired after his car and Coulthard's touched in the closing stages of the race.

RESULTS: British Touring Car 1, S Soper (BMW M3), 15 laps, 45.7 mins, 211.150kph; 2, J Hoy (Securitor BMW), 15 laps, 46.1 mins, 211.150kph; 3, T Harvey (BMW M3), 15 laps, 46.2 mins, 211.150kph; 4, J Cleland (Vauxhall Cavalier), 15 laps, 46.3 mins, 211.150kph; 5, J Palmer (Toyota Carina), 15 laps, 46.4 mins, 211.150kph; 6, R Bellm (BMW M3), 15 laps, 46.5 mins, 211.150kph; 7, J Palmer (BMW M3), 15 laps, 46.6 mins, 211.150kph.

POLLON-EYES



POLLON-NOSE



Discover the modern answer to hay fever. Take Pollon-Eze

ASK YOUR PHARMACIST

Worcestershire worth the wait

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

LORD'S (Lancashire won the toss): Worcestershire beat Lancashire by 65 runs

JUSTICE was emphatically done yesterday, even if it was not widely seen to be so. A Benson and Hedges Cup final dragged into a second day by sharp practice and blunt legislation was settled in Worcestershire's favour with Lord's two-thirds empty.

If it was a sadly anticlimactic way for Worcestershire to win a cup final at the seventh attempt, it was unquestionably the right result. Lancashire, the holders and favourites, enjoyed the advantage of the toss, of some generous umpiring and, yesterday, of improved batting conditions. A victory for them under such circumstances would have been a travesty.

They did not even come close. Worcestershire, maintaining standards of bowling which Lancashire had never approached, took the seven remaining wickets in two hours and had the game won with 7.4 overs to spare. The final catch was taken by Phil Neale, who shook the ball jubilantly at the skies and sank to his knees, beating his fists against the ground. At 37, in his tenth season as captain, he had achieved his one remaining ambition.

Neale later suggested that the playing conditions should be altered to avoid a repetition

of this unsatisfactory match. "It is expensive to come to a final and people are naturally upset if they do not see a finish in one day," he said. "The discontent should be directed at the regulations and perhaps play should continue in any light, although there would then have to be some agreement on short-pitched bowling."

Although Neale admitted to nothing more than "frustration" over Saturday's events, and was anxious to see the game in drizzle. It took them four hours to bowl 55 overs, 35 minutes over the prescribed maximum. They will be fined a maximum of £600, laughably trivial, and



Crowning glory: Neale raises the cup yesterday

then only if the umpires' report is sufficiently firm.

As Neil Fairbrother, the Lancashire captain, was warned about slow play four times by the umpires, Shepherd and Holder, there should at least be no doubts on that score. Last night, Fairbrother said: "Maybe I am a little bit to blame. I am a pretty inexperienced captain and I didn't want to be rushing around without thinking what I was doing."

Fairbrother deserves some sympathy here, and some credit for agreeing to start the game in drizzle. But for his bowlers to dawdle as they did, as if with an eye on taking the game into Sunday, was a highly dubious tactic which should have obliged Lancashire to bat in any light. The umpires were premature in giving them the chance to come off.

The drama of the game had to some degree been enacted before it began. David Hughes, aged 44 and with one last final to savour, dropped himself from the Lancashire side and gave the leadership to Fairbrother, who said: "The respect the bloke had in our dressing-room was big anyway but yesterday's decision was the most unselfish thing I have ever come across."

Batting was never straightforward and Graeme Hick's 88 deservedly won him the gold award, though he is not being kidded that it has necessarily saved his England

place. "One game doesn't change everything," he said later. "But it has put me back on the right track and I feel a lot better for it. Basil D'Oliveira advised me to get back to being positive because that was what had made me a good player."

Almost as crucial were the 28 runs gathered by Radford and Illingworth from the last two overs of the innings, 16 of them from a wild over by Wasim Akram, whose temperament was exposed.

Mendis, Atherton and Fairbrother were all out within 8.1 overs of the Lancashire reply and Worcestershire were in control when the umpires stepped in. They then had to spend a fearful evening, the celebrations on ice. "It was a weird feeling," Neale said, "and we were resigned to the sun coming out this morning to make life easier for Lancashire."

Sure enough, it did, but the ball still moved off the seam and Neale, crucially, was inspired to retain a second slip throughout. Hick took three consecutive catches there and when he clung on to a head-high edge to remove Fowler, for 34, the rest was routine. Lancashire, who came into Thursday's NatWest Trophy game at Southampton with 15 successive one-day wins behind them, have now conceded both their caps in the space of three days.

Scoreboard, page 34

Absence upsets Open officials

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

KEN Green and Mark McCumber, both Ryder Cup players, and three other Americans golfers yesterday created an Open Championship uproar by failing to appear for the final qualifying tournament.

George Wilson, the deputy secretary of the Royal and Ancient, said: "We take a very dim view that there has been no communication from them. We view it in a similar light as Ronan Rafferty walking out from the US Open. All five will receive a serious letter from us demanding an explanation and we hope that the US Tour will take strong action."

It was also clear that four of the five players had no intention of participating, as they were playing in the New England Classic in Massachusetts; this event finished several hours after the first qualifying rounds had started.

Billy Ray Brown, who narrowly failed to win the US Open last year, and Jim Hallett, who competed with Green and McCumber in Massachusetts, although the whereabouts of Andy Bean were unknown.

Dave Lancer, a spokesman for the US Tour, said: "If it was just one player, then you might think that it was an oversight but with it being five I can only believe that they did not feel it was necessary to



notify the R and A or that they were aware that others would miss the chance of playing."

In fact, William Guy, of Buchanan Castle, and Andrew Clark, a former Hertfordshire champion, replaced Bean and Green by being present as alternatives. Paul Azinger, Scott Hoch and Larry Nelson, three Americans who were exempt, did withdraw by officially notifying the Royal and Ancient.

Nick Faldo, the defending champion, confirmed as he began preparation for the 120th Open, which starts at Royal Birkdale on Thursday, that it will be his last appearance in Europe before the Ryder Cup team is finalised. Therefore, Faldo will need to finish in the top four to take his winnings to £160,000, the estimated sum required for an automatic place.

Qualifying results, page 32
